

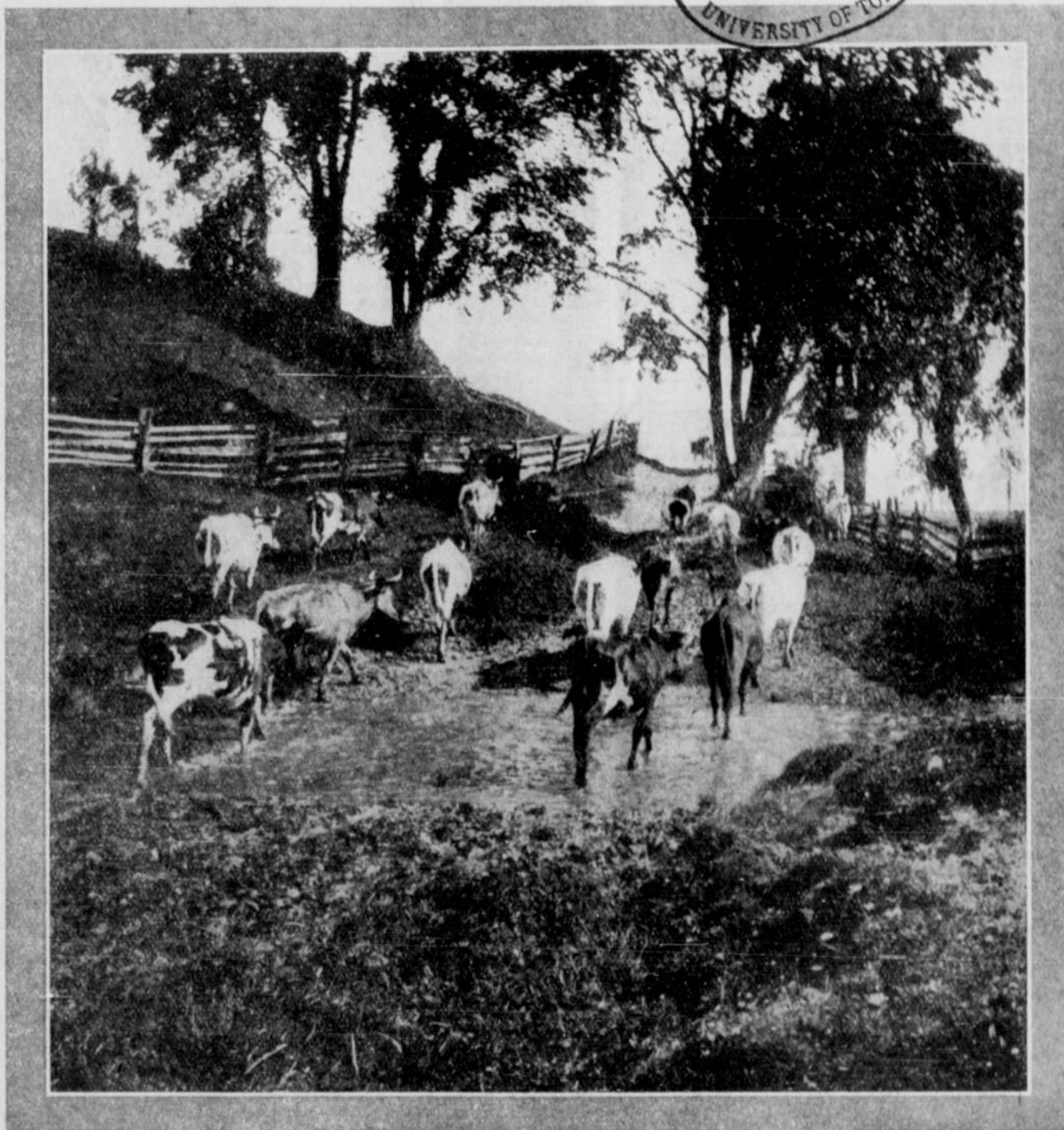
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

October 28, 1925



MILKING TIME

[Photo by Edith Watson]

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

Victory Bond Interest

When your interest coupons become due, or when you receive cheques for interest on registered bonds, deposit them in a Savings Account in the Bank of Montreal.

The money you receive on your investment in bonds will then earn interest for you.

**BANK OF
MONTREAL**
Established 1817



Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1670

THREE MILLION ACRES

— IN —
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED

ON REASONABLE TERMS
Apply for particulars and inspection facilities to
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton

Grain Handling Service *At Cost To Grower*



At a joint meeting of the full Boards of Directors of the Pool and the Co-operative Elevator Company, held October 20, full confirmation of the existing agreement for the handling of Pool grain through the Company's facilities was arrived at.

Pool farmers delivering to the "Co-op." will receive all surplus arising from the concentration of their grain through the Company's country elevators.

Continued concentration of grain through Co-operative elevators will result in substantial savings to both Pool and Non-Pool farmers.

Swell the Volume and Cut the Cost

**Saskatchewan Co-operative
Elevator Company Ltd.**

(Owned and controlled by the Agriculturists of Saskatchewan)

Make your wants widely known through *Classified ads.*

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Gold Medals for Debaters

It is not every day that members of the S.G.G.A. as such, have the opportunity of winning a real honest-to-goodness gold medal. In fact, we question whether such a chance has ever been given them before, but they are going to get it at the next annual convention, and not one gold medal but two; and, by the way, it is particularly appropriate at this time because the convention will be the twenty-fifth of the association's existence. The medals will be provided by the Hon. Geo. Langley, the vice-president of the association.

The two gold medals are to be given to the two members of the debating team which comes out at the top in the inter-district competition, which is at present being got under way. The final debate will be staged at the convention, which is in itself an honor, and the subject will be: "Resolved that greater benefits can be secured by the rural population of Saskatchewan through the development of voluntary co-operative enterprises than from legislation." This should prove a popular theme, and one that will be more easily handled than an abstruse subject like finance, currency, or the general problem of banking, and in view of the present concentration of attention on co-operative marketing, will no doubt create a considerable amount of interest.

As already indicated the teams for the final contest will be selected by a process of elimination. It is proposed that contests be held in each district, to be organized by the district director, the winning teams in the first round to compete in the second, and so on until the teams are reduced to one, the name of which should be in the Central office by November 15. The subject for these debates will be optional.

On receipt of the names of the winning locals, arrangements will be made by the Central office for the inter-district debates, the competing teams to meet not later than December 15. The successful teams in this contest will meet not later than January 2, 1926, to contend for the honor of taking part in the final debate at the convention. The subject for this, the semi-final debate will be the same as the final. This will ensure that the two teams taking part are thoroughly familiar with the subject, so that they will be in the best form at the final contest.

This provides a fine opportunity for locals to develop their debating talent, and to prepare their most promising members for public work, and it is hoped that a considerable number of locals will decide to enter for the competition. If in any particular district it is found impossible to arrange a series of local debates, it is hoped that one team will be selected by the district director to take part in the inter-district contest. Locals desiring to take part in the contest should forward the name, together with the names of their two contestants, to the district director without delay.

Farmers Coming Together

Arrangements are going forward for the series of conventions which are being held under the auspices of the S.G.G.A. in the early part of November.

The afternoon meetings will be strictly business meetings, being given up to a discussion of organization plans, and especially to a consideration of the burning question of amalgamation, as unity in the ranks of the farmers is felt to be a vital necessity. The discussion of this question will be all the more interesting as negotiations between the two organizations have now arrived at such a stage as to make it appear probable that amalgamation will be consummated during the next annual convention. It is hoped, that the discussions at these constituency conventions will be a considerable help in the formulation of plans to bring this about.

The evening meetings will be ad-

ressed by prominent speakers on Can Organization Solve Our Problems, and How? In addition to the address a musical program will be provided, and it is hoped that the whole series will have a particular attraction and value in helping to clear up our vital problems. The conventions will not be confined to members of the S.G.G.A. but will be freely open to all, and it is earnestly hoped that every farm man and woman within reach of the various meeting places will be present. A list of the conferences already arranged, together with dates, and places appeared in last week's issue. The afternoon session will in all cases open at two o'clock, and the evening session at 7.30 p.m. Let us make these real get-together conferences in every sense of the word, and so make possible a great advance along many lines of endeavor hitherto undreamed of.

Co-operative Wholesale Society Advocated

The subject of a Wholesale Co-operative Purchasing Agency or Society has been under discussion by the Kneller G.G.A., at Drake, Sask., and the following resolution was passed at a recent meeting and forwarded to the Central office, viz.:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this local, our executive should do all in its power to bring about the establishment of a wholesale co-operative society, organized and conducted along the same lines as the co-operative wholesale societies in England and Scotland;

"And it is our opinion that this matter is as vital to the interests of the masses of the people as the wheat pool itself."

Another Economic Course

Arrangements are in hand for the holding of another economic course at the University, Saskatoon, early in the New Year, similar to that of last winter. There is no doubt that it will be taken up with enthusiasm by those who attended the last course, who thoroughly realize the benefit that will accrue from an extensive and intensive study of the economic problems confronting the farmers of the West at the present time.

It is intended that the course this winter shall cover seven full days, extending over the week-end, from Wednesday to Wednesday inclusive. It is also proposed to hold a forum on two evenings for discussion away from the University professors, when subjects of particular interest will be introduced by specially selected speakers for discussion.

The course will probably be held early in the month of March, and, as before, there will not be any fee, students being required only to meet their own personal expenses. Names of intending students should be sent in early to the Central office, Regina.

President Coolidge, speaking a short time ago, said: "Co-operative marketing will not accomplish the impossible; but it is a sound, tried and demonstrated principle that must be introduced as the basis of our agricultural establishment."

That is the reason why we are trying at the present time to establish a Poultry and Egg Pool for the province of Saskatchewan. Co-operation is "a sound, tried and demonstrated principle." A "demonstrated principle," note, not an experiment. Pooling has gone beyond the experimental stage, as co-operation in general has gone beyond this stage. Pooling is the marketing system of the future, and those who are outside a pool when a pool is available are back numbers in the race for success. The only way to succeed is to be up-to-date, and the only way for a farmer to be up-to-date in the marketing of his produce is to be a member of a pool. If you are financially "under the weather," the pool will pull you from under. If you are doing well

Continued on Page 17

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada: \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

October 28, 1925

No. 43

Equal Rights to all and
Special Privileges
to None.

P. M. ABEL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch
Classified... (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Sask. Pool Annual Meeting

Pool now controls 71 per cent of wheat acreage of province—Coarse grains pool commences with sign-up of 2,345,000 acres—Elevator policy outlined and new agreements with elevator owners for handling of pool wheat reported on

THE annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates closed on October 23, following an enthusiastic vote of thanks and confidence in the board of directors. Much of the most interesting of the business of the past three days' deliberations, covers interior economy of the pool operations; but there were many inspirational features, including addresses by President C. H. Burnell, of the Manitoba Wheat Pool; O. J. Godfrey, representing the pool auditors; President H. W. Wood, of the Alberta Wheat Pool; President Edwards, of the S.G.G.A., and President Stoneman, of the Farmers' Union. The latter two speakers were invited to the platform, at the conclusion of the meeting on pool business, and following the passing of a resolution recording the delegates' favorable attitude towards efforts being made, tending to the amalgamation of the two farmer organizations in this province by both organizations concerned, both President Edwards and President Stoneman spoke optimistically of the progress being made, and both speakers received an ovation from the assembled delegates.

The directors reported on the drive which was conducted during the summer months to raise the contracted wheat acreage to 9,000,000. This objective was passed on September 24, and additional contracts received since that time now bring the total to 9,331,700 acres, this being 71.8 per cent. of the total wheat acreage of the province.

Following instructions from the last delegates' meeting to arrange for the organization of a coarse grains pool, the directors decided to set as an objective 33 1-3 per cent. of the oats and barley acreage and 50 per cent. of the flax and rye acreage. August 17 was set as the closing date for the canvass and provision was made whereby contract signers could withdraw if the total acreage signed failed to reach the objective aimed at. According to the provincial government's estimate of the seeded acreage for 1925 the pool objective was:

Oats	1,690,500 acres
Barley	355,133 acres
Flax	476,888 acres
Rye	134,886 acres

The necessary acreage was not attained by the date set; contract signers were notified, but only 320 withdrawals, approximately 1 per cent. of the contracts signed, were received. During the withdrawal period 1,529 contracts were taken in, nearly five times as many as were cancelled. Contracts are still coming in every day and the acreage now stands as follows:

Oats	1,625,855
Barley	325,543
Flax	316,935
Rye	77,471

The Board stated its conviction that by a continuation of the effort of the past few months the objective set for the coarse grains pool and a new 10,000,000-acre objective set for the wheat pool can be reached before the New Year.

Under the new Canada Grain Act, while provision has been made whereby

a grower may pay his elevator handling charges and secure the bill of lading, the act provides that, after the elevator agent has handed over to the grower an affidavit as to weight, the responsibility of the elevator company for weights and grades ceases. In consequence of the difficulties involved, the pool has not felt that it could recommend growers who load through line elevator companies to accept this risk and have their wheat billed directly to the pool terminals.

In view of the above situation, the agreement entered into between the pool and the line elevator companies this year is substantially on the same basis as the agreement in force for the handling of last year's crop.

Agreement with Farmer Companies

As intimated at the last delegates' meeting, negotiations have been continued with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers Limited, with a view to establishing closer working relationships. Several conferences were held between representatives of the pool and these two companies.

As a result of these conferences a basis of agreement was arrived at (which, at the date of the directors' report, had not been finally approved by all parties) under which pool grain would be handled by the farmers' companies through their country elevators on a cost basis.

Maximum fixed charges for handling pool grain when delivered to the country elevators were agreed upon, and a final adjustment was to be made at the end of the season.

It was agreed that the actual cost of operation would be determined on a basis agreed upon between the company and the pool, and any surplus arising from the operation of the company's country elevators would be distributed between the company and the pool on the basis of the percentage which the volume of pool grain bears to the total handling of the company.

Terminals

In connection with pool grain passing through the company's terminal elevators, it was agreed that the company would pay to the pool the net terminal earnings on all pool grain passing through the company's terminals originating elsewhere than in the company's country elevators. It was further decided that in the event of the volume of grain passing through the company's facilities being materially increased as a result of the agreement between the pool and the company, this increase, when determined, would be considered as pool grain and the net terminal earnings on such grain would be payable to the pool.

An agreement covering the handling of the 1925 crop was drawn up by the pool embodying the above terms and forwarded to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company for their signature. At the date of this report this agreement has not been completed by the elevator company.

United Grain Growers Limited

The agreement signed in 1924 with the United Grain Growers Limited covered a period of three years. This com-



on a
Canadian Pacific
Ship

Quebec	Nov. 11	S.S. Empress of France	to	Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Nov. 13	S.S. Montcalm	to	Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 18	S.S. Minnedosa	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Nov. 19	S.S. Marburn	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 20	S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 25	S.S. Montclair	to	Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 5	S.S. Montrose	to	Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 10	S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John	Dec. 11	S.S. Metagama	to	Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 16	S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool

LARGEST AND FASTEST SHIPS TO AND FROM CANADA

SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS FROM
WESTERN CANADA DIRECT TO SHIP'S SIDE

Apply, Local Agent, or W. C. CASEY, 364 Main Street, Winnipeg

Mason & Risch Piano

HIGH QUALITY - RICH TONE
Yet sold at Factory-to-Home Prices

We sell direct from the factory through our own stores and save you the dealer's profit. The cost of materials and construction, plus our own profit, is the cost of the Mason & Risch piano to you. Its unusually high quality is recognized everywhere—its rich tone is something you get only in the Mason & Risch. Write for free style catalog.



EASY TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE

Sample Bargain from our Exchange Department:
One Harvard Piano, Splendid Tone, Price, \$245.00

Mason & Risch Limited

344 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Also at Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson and Vancouver

Unequalled service on Victor Records. Write for big free catalog.

pany, however, modified the agreement to cover the details of the above arrangement. Since grain started to move the United Grain Growers have arranged to lower their handling charges on pool street wheat by one cent per bushel, bringing their charges to the level of those in force in pool elevators. Their handling charges have also been lowered on coarse grains in less than carload lots.

The board reported on the construction and operation of the new pool

elevators which are owned by a subsidiary company, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited. These are being acquired at points where there is a minimum of 10,000 acres signed up, save at points where the farmer-owned companies have elevators in operation, in which case a 30,000-acre sign-up is required. There is now a duplication with the farmer-owned companies at 14 points. Under this policy 86 elevators have been acquired. The board recom-

Continued on Page 22



BUY IT BY THE VACUUM (AIR-TIGHT) TIN

As it is PACKED IN VACUUM (AIR-TIGHT) TINS this excellent plug tobacco always REACHES YOU in the same PERFECT CONDITION as when it left our factory; full of strength and flavour.

DIXIE

PLUG
SMOKING TOBACCO
20¢ PER PLUG

MANUFACTURED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

The Government Elevators Are Yours - Use Them

WHEN Government Elevators were established at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, a great boon was provided for the Prairie Grain Grower.

It is up to the farmers to take advantage of them. Use your nearest Government Elevator this season. You'll save money.

Remember, the Government Elevator dries, cleans and weighs your grain. You get your Government Weight and Grade certificates. No more fear of loss, leakage or damage in transit if you ship your grain from the Interior Elevator to the Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur.

The importance of this feature can be seen from the fact that during the season 1923-24 the large number of 31,382 cars arrived at unloading points in a leaking condition.

Further, you don't have to pay freight on weed seeds, dirt, chaff and straw because your grain is *cleaned* before it starts on the long haul to the Government Terminal Elevator at the Head of the Lakes.

Write for
Full Particulars

Canadian Government Elevators

MOOSE JAW
SASKATOON
CALGARY
EDMONTON

HEAD OFFICE:
311 Grain Exchange Bldg.,
Fort William, Ont.

12

Domestic and Export Freight Rates

Chas. E. Hope, spokesman for Dairy and Poultry Farmers of British Columbia, protests against burdensome rates on feed shipped from Prairies

NOW that railway freight rates are again in the limelight, the time seems opportune to once more draw attention to the domestic and export rates' question as it affects grain shipments to Pacific Coast points, or it may be lost sight of in the larger but very much less acute question of the equalization of the East and West export rates, or as they are more popularly known, the "Mountain" differential.

These "domestic" rates apply to flour, bran, shorts, oats and all grains and grain products as well as wheat. The recent order of the Railway Board applies to export rates on these articles only, the unfair and discriminatory "domestic" rate remaining unchanged.

Many of the readers of this journal will remember an article which appeared in the issue of December 31 last, under the title of The Patient Fraser Valley Farmer.

It has been drawn to my attention several times during the summer when discussing this question with prairie men, that the article in question, The Patient Fraser Valley Farmer, was not taken seriously, but was looked upon as a more or less amusing skit on the general freight rate situation; one man went so far as to say, "Yes, it was very amusing, but of course, nobody believed it," and when I assured him that The Guide, before taking the responsibility of publishing it had carefully checked up the various figures to be certain there was no undue exaggeration, he could still hardly believe it.

I am writing this on behalf of the dairy and poultry farmers of the Lower Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, many of whom are shareholders in the United Grain Growers and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, in order that the farmers on the prairies may know that we were paying 19¢ per 100 pounds (11½¢ per bushel for wheat and 6½¢ for oats, regardless of grade), more freight to the Coast than the European or Asiatic consumer is paying.

\$1.50 Per Bushel for Feed

My immediate neighbors are paying as high as \$50 a ton for what is known here as a No. 1 chicken feed wheat; it would be a No. 6 or lower on the prairies, and this contains quite usually about 15 to 20 per cent. screenings, which is also paid for at the same rate.

While we are all wholeheartedly in favor of the recent reduction in the export rate, which I believe is about 1½¢ per 100 pounds, and should really be more, this just reduction is making the unjust discrimination against us greater by the same amount. The discrimination against domestic-consumed wheat, oats, bran, etc., is now 20½¢ per 100 pounds, instead of 19¢ as it was before, or 12½¢ per bushel for the lowest grade of wheat instead of 11½¢, and 6½¢ per bushel on oats instead of 6½¢.

I believe the reason why prairie farmers find it so difficult to believe that such a state of things actually exists is that there is no apparent reason why it should exist.

The railways claim, however, that it is a fundamental thing in freight rate structure that any article produced in Canada to an extent beyond Canadian requirements, should get a rebate on the freight to encourage export. Nobody is going to take any exception to this, but the loss incurred by the railways, if there is a loss, should not in all honesty and fairness be saddled on one small and helpless unit of the community, but should be spread over the whole country, particularly in the case of an article like wheat, which is our major export, and is almost solely responsible for keeping Canadian money at par, to the enormous benefit of the whole of Canada, when the currency of so many other countries is at a serious discount.

All this is on the assumption that the reduced rates on grain to encour-

age exports result in a loss to the railways—but what are the facts?

Lower Export Rate Yields Profit

At one of the hearings before the Railway Commission, it was stated (and so far as I know was never contradicted), that the net operating profit to the Canadian National Railway, on a train of wheat (50 cars of 36 tons each) was \$4,225. There is a wealth of corroborative evidence to the same general effect. This was on the basis of a 22½¢ rate Edmonton to Vancouver (766 miles). As the distance from Calgary to Vancouver is 124 miles shorter it can be fairly assumed the Canadian Pacific Railway's profit is no less. Is this a fair profit? Considering the very large tonnage, and the large amount of return freight from the Coast, it would appear to be fairly satisfactory; then why should a similar train load of grain, flour, etc., intended for domestic consumption have to pay an additional profit of \$6,840 (or as it will be now under the new rates, \$7,380), making a total operating profit of \$11,065 per train? There are, of course, no solid trains of "domestic freight rate" grain, but there are some domestic grain cars in most trains. This latter sum of \$6,840 is all velvet, as there is no additional expense whatever incurred by the railroads. It should be remembered also that although we are paying this extra \$6,840, not one dollar of it goes to the producer—it all goes to the middleman—in this case, the railway.

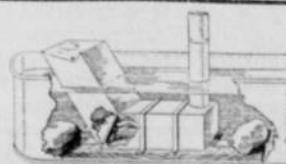
Our contention is that if the export rate is profitable in itself, so far as export grain is concerned, and there can be no question about that, then the volume of domestic-consumed grain when added to the export grain should make the export rate even more profitable, and there is, consequently, no excuse whatever for a "domestic" rate. This has been recognized in the United States where their "domestic" rates to this coast were abandoned long ago.

Swedish Inventor has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer, named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light, said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is providing a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on 10 days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 138 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.



MAX

Submarine Tank Heater

Made from finest quality heavy-gauge material, all the seams being thoroughly welded. The grate is removable and we supply two lengths of 5-inch galvanized pipe and coal rake.

Very moderate in price. Ask your dealer, or write to

Western Steel Products Limited

(Amalgamated with The Metallic Roofing Co. Ltd.)

WINNIPEG, MAN.
CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA, SASKATOON,
PORT ARTHUR, VANCOUVER

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 28, 1925

5

Owing to the fact that this issue of The Guide will not reach all of our subscribers before election day, October 29, we are paying little attention to the election campaign in this issue. Next week we shall publish the complete election results.

The Security Pact

After seven years of wandering in a wilderness of hatred and suspicion, the European nations are at last within sight of the promised land of peace. The Geneva protocol is called dead, but its spirit lives in the treaties concluded at Locarno by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, two weeks ago. The history of this momentous event, an event of more importance to Europe and to the whole world than the peace conference following the war, is deserving of notice, not only because of the effect it will have on the recovery of the nations concerned, but because it marks a departure from the old forms of diplomacy and an openness in international dealings which record a triumph for democratic principles.

Following the rejection, by almost every nation concerned, of the Geneva protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, Germany, in February last, put forward proposals for guaranteeing the territorial status of her Belgian and French frontiers as established by the Treaty of Versailles, and for the pacific settlement of all disputes between herself and France and Belgium, by arbitration courts. It was not an unreserved acceptance of all the terms of the peace treaty; it excluded Germany's eastern frontiers, and as in all these negotiations, there was implied but not stated in the proposal, a rejection of the clause in the treaty by which Germany accepts full responsibility for the war. It was, however, a straight definite and encouraging proposal, and was welcomed as that everywhere. France replied to the German note in the middle of June, and insisted, among other things, that Germany become a member of the League of Nations and accept the obligations of the covenant of the league; that there be no modifications of the Treaty of Versailles and that the arbitration of disputes be made inclusive of all disputes. Germany replied favorably a month later, and on August 26, France, after a special conference with members of the British government, made a further reply which opened the door for definite negotiations. It was suggested that a committee of jurists from the nations mostly concerned, that is, Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, meet to draft a treaty along the lines of the notes exchanged by Germany and France. This was agreed to, and the legal experts met in London in the first week in September.

Following the report of this committee a conference was called of representatives of the four governments mentioned, but Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, both of whom had treaties of mutual security and aid with France, asked to be included. This was done and the conference assembled at Locarno at the beginning of this month.

In less than two weeks of discussion the conference agreed upon the terms of the treaties. There have been, since Germany made the proposals last February, the usual devices of diplomatic and legal hair-splitting, but for all practical purposes the conference ended with the acceptance of the

principles involved in the original proposals. The wording has been changed; details here and there have been altered, but in all essentials of interest to the people as a whole, the nations have agreed to what Germany proposed. The treaties guarantee the territorial status of national frontiers as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles; France and Germany both have their security against aggression guaranteed by Great Britain and Italy (who also came into the conference at a late date in the negotiations); all disputes are to be subject to arbitration, and rights under the treaties to the decision of the world court or other judicial body; Germany is to join the League of Nations and thus bring to the support of the treaties the conciliation machinery of the league. That is the gist of the treaty between France and Germany, and similar treaties of guarantee and security will be concluded with Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. In this connection it is to be noted that along with the existing treaty of mutual aid between France and Poland, which has been made public, there goes a military convention, the terms of which have not been made public, despite the covenant of the League of Nations, which provides that treaties between members of the league must be registered with the league and thus made public. How the new situation will affect this secret treaty remains to be seen.

With these treaties in force, after they have been approved by the parliaments of the various nations, the allies will evacuate the Cologne area, and the whole of the Rhineland will be demilitarized; it should never again be the cockpit of Europe. Germany will join the League of Nations and the covenant with all its machinery for the prevention of war and the encouragement of healthier international relations will apply over the whole of Europe. There still remains for Germany the stinging clause in the Treaty of Versailles, by which, under compulsion, she accepted full responsibility for the war. These new treaties are acts of the will of all the nations concerned; they are voluntary acceptances of obligations to maintain the peace. Insofar as they accept the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles they make the latter also a voluntary agreement. There is a very decided opinion in all the nations that the obnoxious clause in the Peace Treaty should be deleted, and in time this will doubtless be done. That will leave the whole of Europe practically united in a voluntary agreement for the prevention of war, and by agreements known to all the world and approved by the respective peoples. That is a big advance on the old order, and it explains why there has been universal rejoicing at the outcome of the conference at Locarno.

Alberta Sugar on Market

Another milestone on the road to the stabilization of prairie agriculture was passed on October 21, when the newly-constructed plant of the Canadian Sugar Refineries Ltd., at Raymond, Alta., sold its first bag of product.

Sugar production in Canada has had rather a chequered career. It began 35 years ago in the province of Quebec, under a system of Dominion government bounties. The Ontario Agricultural College proved in a series of experiments, beginning in 1889, that soil and climatic conditions in that province also were suitable for raising sugar beets. Accordingly, with the help of a bounty from the provincial government of

Ontario, bonuses from the local ratepayers at Dresden and Wallaceburg, and customs concessions from the Dominion government for the importation of machinery, four factories commenced operation in Ontario. In 1903, the Knight Sugar Co. erected a plant at Raymond, Alta. This company enjoyed a bonus for the first five years of its operation and struggled along for six years after the cessation of the bonus, closing its doors in 1913. Many reasons have been adduced for the failure of this early experiment, probably the main cause being the inability of farmers to grow a profitable tonnage. It was not realized then as now that a beet crop can only succeed in southern Alberta on irrigated land in a relatively high state of fertility and good mechanical tilth.

The Ontario bonus was discontinued in 1907, and within two years only the Wallaceburg plant was in operation, but after an interval of idleness the factories at Chatham and Berlin (now Kitchener) resumed activities. For the next 10 years the output of sugar remained almost stationary until war values doubled the price and the acreage in 1918. The war-time boom was short-lived, and today the only two factories in operation in the East are making annually about 20,000 tons of sugar, valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

There is every reason to believe that the Alberta enterprise, with a new start, faces a brighter career than the eastern refineries have lived through. Alfalfa has become the main crop in the irrigated area, ensuring the fertility of the land. Alberta growers are reporting yields of 20 tons of beets per acre, whereas Ontario growers have been harvesting an average of eight and three-quarter tons per acre for the last dozen years. The long, bright Alberta summer days seem to be conducive to a high sugar content, this year's operations yielding a juice with an 18 per cent. sugar content, fully 2 per cent. higher than in most United States beet-growing regions.

Meantime interest in sugar production is being aroused in other localities in Western Canada. Winnipeg, favored by suitable power, water and labor facilities, is agitating the question of promoting a local sugar-beet industry. The Manitoba Agricultural College ran tests of beets from 1917 onwards. The first reports were not encouraging. The tonnage of beets was high, the sugar content satisfactory, but the purity of the extracted juice was deficient, raising the cost of manufacturing exceedingly. However, later results have been very gratifying. There is plenty of room for a multiplication of these plants, as Canada imported \$14,000,000 worth of sugar in various forms in 1924, in addition to the \$2,000,000 production of the Ontario factories.

The Prosperity League

Everybody has been looking for the big idea. Sooner or later we knew it must come forth. And what more appropriate birthplace than Toronto! The Prosperity League of Canada has produced a recipe guaranteed to make everybody prosperous. There is going to be plenty for all and nobody will henceforth be in want. It is strange that during all these years nobody has produced such an idea before. And now that it has arrived it will be welcomed with open arms by the citizens from Halifax to Vancouver, because it is going to bring about the conditions that every single person in Canada desires to see.

And this recipe of the Prosperity League

of Canada is very simple after all. In fact, most great ideas that have helped to revolutionize civilization are really simple when you get to know them. The plan of the Prosperity League to make everybody prosperous is first to raise the protective tariff all round on manufactured goods and natural products. The idea is to shut out imports and raise the price of manufactured goods. This will make the manufacturer prosperous, and the idea is that out of his prosperity he will pay higher wages to the working men and they will be prosperous. The high tariff on natural products is aimed to make the farmers and consumers prosperous. In order to achieve this prosperity, however, they are to eat all the farm produce produced in Canada and export nothing. Of course, if Canada exports nothing we cannot import anything, as imports are paid for by exports. But here is the secret of the Prosperity League's recipe, and really, it is the simplest thing in the world when you come to think of it. We are to eat our products and then there will be nothing for export. Of course, we are eating all we really want now, and still have for export something over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat besides large quantities of beef, pork, cheese, butter, eggs and so on. But that is nothing, if we loosen up our belts and eat 18 or 20 meals a day instead of three, we will find it very easy to get away with all of our exportable surplus. Then when we export nothing and import nothing we will have no trucking or trading with outside countries, and will let the rest of the world go hang. What do we want with anything that other people produce, anyway. Let us swap with ourselves like the widow's two boys with their coats, and we will rapidly swap ourselves into prosperity. This Prosperity League recipe is one of the greatest things we have ever read about. It is a sure-fire certainteed, guaran-

teed, all-wool and a yard wide. The chaps that devised the idea ought to be appointed to the Senate.

Progress Against Wheat Rust

For the past two years the farm of Samuel Larcombe, at Birtle, has been the mecca of Manitoba seed growers who are eagerly on the look-out for a rust-resistant wheat. Ten years ago, Mr. Larcombe, who had by then won international renown as a seed grower, commenced the work of hybridizing and selecting with the aim of producing a rust-proof wheat. By 1924 he had sufficient quantity of one selection, now named Axminster, for a field trial. Proceeding with commendable caution he has made no large claims for this variety, but neighbors and visitors are quite enthusiastic about it. Both in 1924 and 1925 rust did severe damage in the Birtle district, subjecting the new sort to a critical test. Marquis growing next to it was badly damaged. Even Kota, the most resistant variety now in general culture, suffered considerably. In the past season visitors place the rust infection in Axminster at from 5 to 40 per cent. of the total stand. Some place it above, and others below Kota in power to resist rust.

When shown a highly-enthusiastic newspaper report on Mr. Larcombe's new creation, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, the originator of Marquis, said:

"It seems almost too good to be true. I should say there is a mistake somewhere in the report. Hybridizing seven times would take 21 years," the famous cerealist declared. "It might be done in less, but it is extremely doubtful. I know Mr. Larcombe very well," continued Dr. Saunders, "and I know he would not make a claim that was groundless, so I should say a mistake has been made."

Prof. Weiner, cerealist at the Manitoba Agricultural College, who examined the

seed plots at Birtle, is of the opinion that Mr. Larcombe has not yet reduced Axminster to one pure line, and that the variety as it now stands is a composite of several strains, which can, and no doubt will, be isolated in the next few years. Some of these strains, Prof. Weiner believes, show considerable disease resistance, and if for any reason they do not display all the qualities which are demanded of the variety which is to be the standby of the rust-infested area, they will at least prove of value to the plant breeder in his attempts to create the ideal variety.

Whatever the final estimate of the value of Axminster may be, Mr. Larcombe is to be congratulated for his initiative, persistence and skill in pursuing unaided a quest which is now recognized to be the most important beckoning to experimenters.

On October 30 there is one view and one expression of opinion that will be common among all the electors of Canada, whether they be Liberal, Conservative, Progressive, Labor or whatnot. They will share with each other a profound expression of relief that the election is over and Canada can now go on with its knitting.

It is reported from Italy that Premier Mussolini, who is probably the most autocratic ruler in any civilized country, has decided to raise the tariff on wheat high enough to encourage Italian farmers to produce all the wheat required for home consumption. Considering that the Italian wheat crop runs as high as 224,000,000 bushels per year, and that the annual imports amount to as much as 106,000,000 bushels, Premier Mussolini will need to give real encouragement to the growers. But what will the consumer say when the price of bread begins to climb, as it will do most certainly and in a marked degree?



The Right Move Will Sweep the Board



Why the G. M. C. Failed

IF all the people who have advanced their ideas as to what is the matter with American agriculture were laid end to end, I am sure they would span the distance between Heaven and Halifax. One more opinion wouldn't do us any harm, but I'm going to refrain from offering mine, except to say that I think (they can't hang you for that, yet)—I'm not sure, but I have a deep-seated hunch—that one of the troubles is an overdose of doctors.

In the United States it is not so much a matter of the disease or the remedy, but there certainly is a nation-wide free-for-all as to who's going to make the patient swallow it. Every real leader of agricultural thought in the country is apparently agreed that the farmer is suffering from a chronic inability to get his rightful share of the consumer's dollar. There are problems of production, but they are being rapidly overcome. The big issue is one of advantageous marketing, and production costs will be largely adjusted when that is settled. I wouldn't care if a binder cost twice as much as it does now, if I could get four times as much for my wheat. That's a rather exaggerated example, but, relatively speaking, many of our present ills would dissolve, if we could get what our products are worth, on the basis of what it costs to manufacture them.

Old Motto Still Stands

Agreed then, that the big need is a reduction in the spread between the price the consumer pays and the price the farmer gets, wherein lies the panacea? I can think of no better answer to that question than the words on the cover of this magazine—Organization, Education, Co-operation. Only I would put education first, because you cannot organize anything until you have understanding, at least not in the United States. Farmers are by occupation and isolation extreme individualists, and there are some six and a half million of them in the country that Americans call America. So this job of education is a whale of an undertaking. After that is finished comes organization and co-operation. And the one thing that we need the most of right now is time.

I am quite aware of the fact that

The Grain Marketing Company, a colossal American co-operative, went into liquidation in July last before it had completed one crop year's operation. Its brief career was spent in a welter of strife and after its demise friends and foes told widely divergent stories as to the cause of its passing. Chas. M. McLennan, the author of this article, was publicity director of the G.M.C., and observed this chain of events from the inside. Mr. McLennan, by the way, is a Canadian who graduated from the sheep ranches of Southern Alberta to newspaper work in Lethbridge, Calgary and Chicago

many hundreds of people have engaged in the somewhat morbid task, during the last few weeks, of carving a suitable epitaph for the Grain Marketing Company, that ill-fated ship of co-operation that was sunk on the rocks of misunderstanding. If the space were available, and you had the time and the inclination to study all the details of its history, you would uncover the most amazing tale of agricultural intrigue that has ever been written on this continent. But much as I would like to trace its record, to assay the motives of those concerned with or about it, and to weigh all the forces that contributed to or hindered its progress, I must content myself with a passing dig at the high spots.

The Vortex of Politics

Politics. That's what killed the Grain Marketing Company. Agricultural politics, chiefly, but along with that, bank politics, Board of Trade politics, state and national politics and ordinary everyday politics. This, mind you, was the largest grain marketing corporation, and the greatest potentially co-operative organization ever erected. From the time it was first discussed, governors, senators, cabinet members and the president of the

United States were drawn into its ramifications of agricultural sick-bed consultation. Politics were confused by, and gave confusion to, a purely business effort that should not have had the slightest relation to politics. Strong agricultural associations, newspapers, farm journals, bankers, and hundreds of people who had not the remotest interest in the matter, aligned themselves for or against, pro or con.

It rocked the Chicago Board of Trade, and the entire grain business, to their foundations. It was materially responsible for the crash of a \$30,000,000 brokerage house. It put the finishing touches to the old organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which backed it. Hardly a day passed but what it inspired seven-column headlines, or at least front page position, in the Chicago papers. It was cussed and discussed from the nation's capital to the barnyards of Kansas and the elevators of Dakota.

The Grain Marketing Company was Emanuel F. Rosenbaum's prodigy. In that shrewd, resourceful mind of his, he conjured it up. John Callan O'Laughlin, famous Washington correspondent, who could pull almost any latch-string in the capital, worked with him from the start, and shifted the

political scenery. I believe that "Mannie" Rosenbaum made a mistake in his alliance with O'Laughlin. Not because the latter was incompetent as an organizer. There is no better, and O'Laughlin did much to get the thing under way. But Washington is only another way to spell politics, and O'Laughlin's association with it immediately gave the enterprise political importance. Emmissaries wore out the rails between Chicago and government headquarters. And once it was generally known that the plan had political significance, it was anybody's fight. The two cabinet ministers most concerned—Hoover and Jardine—and the president were represented as having studied the plan and accepted it, at least in theory. What a glorious opportunity for political schemers!

Chicago Grain Exchange Leads "Antis"

Naturally the Chicago Board of Trade was anti. And it spent a lot of time, effort and money to prove it. The members of the board weren't going to have any \$26,000,000 farmers' co-operative floating around the wheat pit, not if they knew it. Rosenbaum and Marey, two of the shrewdest traders on the floor, who had cast their lot with the producers, would be taught a lesson. They were. Both of them nearly lost their seats. Not only because of their activities in connection with the Grain Marketing Company, but because, once they had aligned themselves with the farmers, they proved their sincerity by fighting the farmers' battles. Marey came right out in meeting and blamed the big wheat debacle of last spring and winter on the speculators, and his statement was published in practically every newspaper in the United States. He was called on the carpet and severely panned.

Right on top of that, Mr. Rosenbaum raised the old exchange roof and made all the pigeons homeless with a statement charging Cutten and his confederates with an attempt to corner the rye market. The board committee tried every means at its command to get Rosenbaum's original typewritten statement on this, but failed. Otherwise, the chances are about even that his seat would have been yanked out from under him. The Board of Trade fought

Continued on Page 16

The Clydesdale Supplies a Real Need

By J. W. Wheaton

Secretary, Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada

DURING the past few years Clydesdales have pre-empted one section of the show ring and made it practically their own. The displays of heavy draft horses in harness at our leading exhibitions are today made up almost if not entirely of Clydesdales. In singles, in pairs, in threes, in fours and in sixes the "Bonnie Clyde" holds the fort against all comers.

And what is more attractive in a show ring than a well-mated team of active, straight going, close-moving Clydes, with true action, strong muscles and bodies rounded out to meet the requirements of the ideal modern heavy draft horse. If this be true of pairs in harness how much more true is it of threes and fours, reaching the climax in show-ring attractions in the six-horse team, with buckles shining, harness glistening, and, under the guidance of the skillful driver, circling the tan bark in graceful curves, compassing the figure eight in sweeping style, making short turns to the right or to the left, with the leaders doubling back parallel with the gaily-painted wagon. The crowds seated and standing at the ringside burst into applause, cheers rend the air, hand-clapping becomes thunderous in its tone, the horse lover of whatever breed feels a thrill, and the casual onlooker is inspired with awe and amazement.

So much for the esthetic and the sensational, for the thrills and for the inspiration engendered when man's best friend, the horse, under human guidance and skill displays perfection in its movements and parades in regal style before the crowded ringside. If this were all, if the putting on of a high-class entertainment meant finality of achievement for the Clydesdale, there would be little more to say of this breed, so strongly rooted in Canadian soil for many years, and whose place in the Dominion today stands out as strongly as it ever did.

Show Ring Not a Finality

The show ring achievement of the Clydesdale is, however, not a finality by any means. It is only a means to an end, that of bringing before the people of this country the qualities of the Clydesdale as the ideal draft horse for work and service both in the city and on the land. In other words it is putting on display the market animal or the finished product resulting from the intelligent and skillful breeding of Clydesdales. Just as the manufacturer displays his wares at exhibitions and elsewhere to attract attention to what he has to offer the public, so the breeder of Clydesdales in featuring his finished product in the heavy harness sections of the show ring is doing some very effective advertising. In the writer's opinion there is no more effective way of advertising the Clydesdale than by making as good and as attractive a display as possible in the heavy harness classes at exhibitions and like events.

The Practical Side

Coming to the practical side of this whole question, the high-quality draft horse of Clydesdale lineage, with size and weight, clean of limb, straight and true going, strong and well muscled, is as much in demand today as it ever was, and prices are as good, too. In fact the supply today is not equal to the demand to meet the needs of those requiring them. One hears of draft horses here and there all over the country, but when one goes to inspect them they do not measure up to the requirements of the draft horse the users of this type are looking for.

Too many of them are lacking in size and weight. The quality, too, is not there. Where quality size and weight are of the desirable kind there is never much dispute about the price. If the owner is ready to sell. One could cite prices running up close to the four figures for really choice pairs. From \$500 to \$800 per pair might be cited for good, heavy weight drafters. And some of the prices quoted are not for real heavy weight stuff either. There are a couple of Clydesdale teams in service in Toronto today in the 1,600 class, that cost the big department store which owns them around \$800 per pair. What these pairs lack, in weight is more than made up by their good quality.

And this range of prices is not alone

line of breeding, much less in the breeding of horses. The horse that "tops" the market today, and will for some time to come, as I have pointed out, is the good heavy draft type, the type that any farmer can produce and raise to maturity if he goes the right way about it. There is also a good demand for the right type of express horse, for the high-class saddle horse, and, to a more limited extent, for the choice high-stepping harness horse. But the demand here is considerably more circumscribed than that existing for the good quality draft horse.

Feed as Well as Breed

A little bit of advice to the producers of draft horses may not come amiss just here, and it is this: Feed



The dash and action of the Clydesdale fours and sixes is still the most popular feature at fairs and agricultural exhibitions

confined to Eastern Canada. The following quotation from a British Columbia correspondent who had recently returned from the western show circuit, shows the premier position of the good draft horse today in other portions of this broad Dominion:

"Good big Clydesdale geldings are in demand, and good prices are being paid. Geldings of this type are worth more in Winnipeg than in Vancouver now. I saw \$300 each refused for two or three horses this summer, also \$250 refused for a two-year-old, with lots of buyers after them."

From all points, both East and West, come the same encouraging reports. Good quality heavy-weight draft horses of the right type are none too plentiful and command profitable prices. It may, therefore, be confidently stated that the farmer today who is raising heavy-weight drafters, combining size, weight and quality, will find a ready and profitable market for them. My advice to the man breeding and raising horses is to breed and raise the kind most in demand at the present time, and which will continue to be in demand for some time to come—and that kind is the good quality heavy-weight drafters, such as can be secured by the proper mating of Clydesdales.

Too Many Inferior Horses

True there are many horses of a kind in the country, but they are of a type for which there is little or no demand. And it is this over-supply of nondescript types that is today, and has been for several years, a "load-stone" upon the horse industry generally. Farmers are too prone to size up horse-breeding from the angle created by this surplus of inferior types and pass it up as an unprofitable venture. Nondescript breeding in any kind of livestock is just as unprofitable as the nondescript breeding of horses. This day and generation calls for something select, something that will meet the top of the market in whatever line of livestock the farmer is engaged in producing. He cannot get away with mediocre stuff in any

as well as breed counts in producing the draft horse. It is not enough to breed a suitable mare to a good quality heavy-weight Clydesdale stallion. The offspring must be properly fed and cared for from birth to maturity, if the real heavy-weight drafter is desired. The foal from weaning to maturity must be kept in good growing, thrifty condition. A colt, stunted in growth at any time between birth and maturity, will not make the ideal draft horse users of such types are looking for, no matter how good its breeding. So true is this that it is possible to make a 1,800 or ten horse out of a colt from a 1,600 stallion, if properly fed and cared for. And this is true also—a colt sired by a ton-weight stallion may become only a 1,600 horse because of stunted growth and lack of good feeding during its growing years. There is more in this question of feeding and caring for the colt than many horse raisers are aware of.

Breeding on the Up-Grade

As to breeding operations, information is not of so definite a character as that obtainable from the marketing end of the business. Generally speaking I would say that breeding is on the up-grade, and this is especially true of the western provinces. The clubbing of horses under the government plan has been taken up by western farmers to a far greater extent than in the East. I have heard more than one western stallion owner state that the horse-clubbing scheme has been the salvation of his business in recent years. In the East stallion owners have not taken to the clubbing plan in the same way for reasons that are somewhat difficult to explain.

I have no definite information in regard to clubbing in all the three prairie provinces. A letter received from a western correspondent a few weeks ago sums up the situation as follows in Saskatchewan:

"A lot more breeding has been done in Saskatchewan this season than for a number of years past. Horses are now becoming scarce and farmers

realize that it is time to raise more foals. There are 80 clubs in Saskatchewan this year, which is 20 more than in 1924. Clydesdale stallions were selected by 44 of these clubs, so you see the 'Clyde' is still on top."

The Stallion Situation

The stallion situation calls for some attention. While during the past few years there have been sufficient stallions to meet requirements, any very large and rapid increase in breeding, say in 1926, might reveal a scarcity of stallions of the right type. In fact in some sections today, and this may apply more to the East than to the West, good heavy weight stallions of the required draft type are not available. And this is one of the reasons for the scarcity of good, heavy-weight geldings in some parts of the country. Had suitable stallions been available, there would have been more breeding the past year or two, looking to increasing the supply of heavy draft horses. But where suitable stallions are not available many farmers, knowing the unprofitableness of raising anything but the good-quality drafter, do not breed at all. This is true of not a few localities in Eastern Canada, and may be true of sections here and there in the western provinces also.

Where the right types of stallions have been available there has been increased interest in breeding during the past few years. I have in mind one particular district in Ontario where is

located one of our biggest and best Clydesdale breeding and importing farms. When, during the "slump" in horses after the war, other breeders and importers curtailed their operations, this firm kept going, not perhaps to the extent of earlier years. They continued to import good Clydesdale stallions, and by using the horse-clubbing plan and other means, encouraged the farmers of their district to breed their mares. The result today is that more draft horses have been sold out of that district than any other that I know of.

Develops a Profitable Market

Enterprise in inducing farmers to breed to good Clydesdale stallions was not the only activity of this firm. When the supply of draft colts from this breeding reached maturity, and farmers were looking for a market, these enterprising Clydesdale men went on the hunt for buyers. They visited users of draft horses in cities and towns, and as they were able to offer geldings of excellent quality and draft type, they were not long in finding an outlet for the surplus in the district resulting from their efforts to increase breeding operations. So satisfactory has the business developed that this particular district is now recognized for its supply of good, heavy draft horses. As many as 13 car loads of horses have been shipped out in a month's time. All of which goes to show that a little activity in the proper direction counts even in building up the horse industry.

Importations

During 1924, 29 Clydesdales (26 stallions and 3 females), were imported from Scotland. This number is small as compared with importations of the palmy days, yet it shows activity in the right direction. I have no definite figures as yet showing importations this season. There has, I think, been more activity this year so far than in 1924 in this regard, and when the final figures for importations for the year are compiled a considerable increase over last year, will, I believe be recorded. Going back for a few

Continued on Page 17

How to Pluck Geese

Every year articles are published on dressing chickens and turkeys, but little is written on dressing geese. This is our method which brings us top price every year:

The geese are confined in a small pen and starved for 24 hours. They are killed as required by cutting the vein in the side of the neck.

The wash boiler is put on the stove with about two gallons of boiling water in it, and a piece of wire netting fastened over the top, letting it sag down into the boiler. A piece of flat tin and a heavy iron weight should also be on hand. An old stove pipe ripped open will do for the tin and a plow share for the weight.

When the water is boiling vigorously, a goose is killed, and its head and feet wrapped in paper. It is then laid back downwards on the netting, covered tightly, and steamed for about one and a half minutes; turned on the breast and again steamed for a minute and a half. Remove and lay on its back on the table and begin plucking the wings at once. Three or four persons can work nicely on one goose: one at each wing, one or two on the neck and body.

In picking the breast pick with the lay of the feathers, instead of against, and feathers and down will come off together. After the breast is picked, avoid touching it with your hands, as it will leave a bruised spot. Turn by taking hold of head and feet, or wings. When picked, they are hung by the neck over night in a cool place.

The next morning their feet are washed, their heads re-wrapped in clean white or brown paper, their wings are cut off at the first joint and tied close to the body. It is not necessary to re-wrap the feet as it was done the first time to prevent scalding and discoloration.

Time the steaming carefully as over-steaming spoils the skin and makes them hard to pick without tearing the skin. A minute and a half is generally enough for a good fat goose. If they are old or in only fair condition, a minute and three-quarters or two minutes may be required. — Olive Brunski.

Building House of Field Stones

Q.—Would like your advice on building a residence of field stones and whether you think a house of this kind would prove satisfactory or not. Some say they are damp, but it seems to me I have heard of some way they can be made damp proof. Can you tell me how this can be done? How thick should the walls be made? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—C. G.

A.—It is always a question in my mind as to the advisability of building a home of field stones, as it seems to me one would get rather tired of this finish after a while. But perhaps not, if it were properly put up. Most any home with solid masonry walls is likely to give trouble from frost and dampness. About the only way of overcoming such a trouble is to have an airspace in the wall in some way.

About the most satisfactory method I have found for constructing such a home of field stones is to build the foundations in about the usual way but of field stones laid up in cement, then put a regular house frame with sills and studding and sheath it with rough lumber on the outside of studding. Then build a veneer wall on the outside of field stones laid up in cement mortar, tying the wall to the sheathing occasionally by means of galvanized iron strips nailed to the sheathing and then bent down and covered in the cement joints. The house is lathed and plastered on the inside of studding in the regular way. This makes rather an expensive house, since it is really a double construction.

A somewhat cheaper method is to put up forms in the usual way as for a 12-inch solid concrete wall, making the walls of field stones laid in with face to outer form and with concrete worked down among them. Wires are inserted at regular intervals on the inside surface by which furring strips are later fastened to the wall. Lathing is fastened to these and then plastered, leaving an air space between plaster and wall, which prevents dampness. After the forms are removed, the concrete is chipped away from the faces

of the stones, leaving them exposed. Where a better outside finish is desired, only the inner form is used, and the wall is laid up as regular masonry work. We should be glad to hear from some of our readers as to their experiences along this line.

Crank Case Oil for Cheap Paint

"For those wishing a cheap paint, I would suggest the following: Drain the crank case of the tractor, truck and automobile as directed by the manufacturer, say every three days of actual

work for the tractor, and every 500 miles for the truck and auto. This drained-off oil, when thickened with Venetian red or yellow ochre, makes a pretty satisfactory cheap paint for out-buildings, and is used a great deal in California for poultry houses and other outbuildings."—C. E. Peters.

We should be glad to hear from any of our readers in this section who have tried this out, as to how it will stand our colder and more humid climate. It of course does not have the same protective value as a good lead and oil paint.

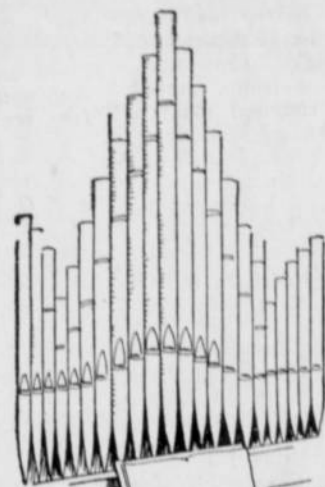
Handling Stiff Oil

I am sending a good way to handle stiff oils. We are using the device and it sure works fine. Take the big plug out of the steel drum and drill a hole into it big enough to insert a car-tube valve. You can get a valve from an old worn-out car-tube easy enough, and pack it with leather so as to make it air tight. Now it is ready for business. Turn the plug back in the drum and lay it on its side, attach a car pump, open the tap and pump. You will be surprised to see the oil come out so fast.—J. P. Engel, Lemberg, Sask.

FADA Radio



Selects with
precision the
one Station
you wish to
hear ~ ~ ~ ~



A N organ recital from New York—the latest fox-trot from Chicago—a symphony orchestra or grand opera—whichever you want—a simple turn of the dials on your Fada and the one station you have chosen comes in clearly and distinctly.

A Fada Neutrodyne assures you that perfect reception of individual stations so essential to the full enjoyment of radio. Faithful reproduction of both music and speech, ample volume on distant stations and beautiful cabinets are recognized features of Fada Radios.

There's a Fada dealer near you. Ask him for a demonstration. And remember, you may purchase a Fada with reasonable assurance that no essential changes in radio invention for years to come will render it obsolete or less desirable.

FADA RADIO LIMITED

821-827 Queen Street East, Toronto

F. A. D. Andrea Inc.,
New York City

Fada Radio Limited,
London, Eng.

Manufacturers of TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY receivers using
the highly efficient NEUTRODYNE principle.

Licensed under Hazeltine Patents Nos. 238128 and 238894

There is a Fada Radio Model
for every purse, prices ranging
from \$60 to \$335. Illustrated
is the Fada Canadian
at \$125.



The Grand Piano of the Radio World

Easy payment terms on any
of these great receiving
sets.

FADA
Radios

Write us today for descriptive
folder and other
particulars.

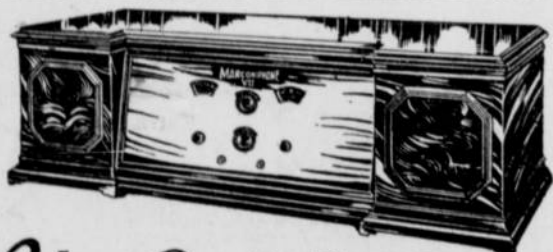
WINNIPEG PIANO CO

**333
PORTAGE
AVE.**

The Most Famous Men in the World Use *Ingersoll* WATCHES

THOS. A. EDISON, the great inventor; Luther Burbank, famous naturalist; Charlie Chaplin, who has made the world laugh; Stefansson, Arctic explorer; and hosts of other well-known men, are among the 70 million users of Ingersoll watches.

Ingersolls are dependable, good looking, and yet they are low priced.



You Can't Get Away From These Facts

Back of the new Marconiphones is the biggest name in Radio. Into them is built 23 years' experience of Marconi engineers. Practically every item of equipment is Marconi-designed and made in Canada. Furthermore, every Marconiphone is critically tested for long distance reception before leaving our factory, carrying an individual, signed slip showing distant stations received.

Two New Marconiphones—

- VI—A 4-valve set with 6-valve volume.
- VII—An 8-valve superheterodyne with resistance-coupled amplification which completely eliminates distortion.

Write for descriptive booklet BF

Great West Electric Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
Distributors for Manitoba
Revillon Wholesale Ltd., Edmonton
Distributors for Alberta
Independent Electric Co. Ltd., Regina
Distributors for Saskatchewan

MARCONIPHONE VII

"A Marconi Radio Receiver is never obsolete" G-25

The Bacon Hog in the West

The Saskatchewan Livestock Commissioner takes evidence on the advisability of attempting to specialize on select hog under western conditions

THE committee appointed to enquire into the possibility of a livestock pool for Saskatchewan was also instructed to look into the matter of grading and marketing hogs, and in the course of their investigations they invited the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture and universities to furnish them with results of any experiments carried on in the production of "select" bacon. A summary of the information thus obtained is given below by courtesy of the committee and affords an insight into the methods adopted for raising hogs by the experimental farms and colleges of agriculture.

According to the feeding records of the Manitoba College of Agriculture, the amount of feed required to produce gain was approximately the same with thick-smooth hogs as with selects, but the statement is made that feeding represents about 75 per cent. of the total cost of feeding pigs, and that the cost of labor, buildings, securing breeding stock, etc., must all be considered in pig raising. Professor Wood states that self-feeders cannot be used in feeding selects as they can with thick smooths.

Professor Sackville, of the College of Agriculture, Edmonton, referring to the work carried on here and in the United States, says: "In every case it has been proven that the thick hog cannot be produced more economically than the bacon hog, but one point should be kept in mind, however, that bacon-type hogs can at the same time be ones that will respond to feeding."

Professor Shaw, of the Saskatchewan University, states: "From our own experience we have found that the hog of select bacon type will reach market weight in the shorter time and will produce a pound of gain as economically and in several cases more economically than will 'thick smooths.' Besides being as cheap a hog to produce we also have to keep in mind our market requirements. If we do not do this and do not strive to produce what the market requires, our production of hogs is going to hopelessly lack in uniformity."

Bacon-Type Sows Prolific

"There is another benefit to the producer of bacon hogs which is often over-looked, and which I think is well to mention. This is in connection with the breeding stock in particular. Brood sows of the lengthy type as we advocate in our bacon hogs, are invariably more prolific, producing larger litters than sows of a thick-smooth nature. This will often mean that two good brood sows of the bacon type will produce as many pigs at a farrowing as will three or four of the shorter kind."

"There is also another point that is quite important. Farmers have found when two breeds are crossed that the cross-bred pig is usually a very vigorous and hearty feeder, and he grows rapidly and reaches market weight very quickly. A 'thick smooth' that is produced from crossing is produced very economically, and when compared with the select bacon hog, he will, of course, give the select hog a close run. Cross-bred hogs, even if two bacon breeds are crossed, have a tendency to thicken, and I think that probably due to the crossing that takes place on so many farms, it produces among farmers the thought that the thick smooth can be produced more cheaply than the select bacon hog."

Bacon Crosses Excel

"I might mention that a thick-smooth hog that is produced as the result of crossing two bacon breeds, such as the Yorkshire and the Tamworth, is usually a much more desirable pig for the market, and grows more rapidly than a cross between many other breeds. We also find that the hog that is produced by crossing two bacon breeds of the desirable type is a much more profitable pig to raise than the cross between the two

bacon pigs, both sire and dam of which are inclined to be short."

The superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, writing on the comparative costs of producing select hogs and thick smooths, says: "It is my opinion that brood sows of the thick-smooth type can be more economically kept than breeding stock that are likely to produce select type. On the other hand it would seem to me from my observations that a hundred pounds of grain will produce as much gain in weight in a select feeder as it will in the thick smooth. If the period from weaning time to marketing is considered, my observations would lead me to believe that from one month to six weeks longer period is required to produce a 210-pound select than is required for the 'thick smooth.' This runs the marketing time later, and frequently results in a lower price having to be taken for the selects."

E. Van Nice, of the Scott, Sask., Experimental Farm, states: "In sections where numerous mill feeds are cheaply produced, and milk by-products are on hand, and the marketing is such that the 10 per cent. premium for select bacon reaches the producer, it is decidedly profitable to produce the 'select bacon' hog, but on the other hand there are certain sections in the West where there is a very small choice of feeds available, milk by-products are not to be had and the drover gets the 10 per cent. premium, if any, in place of the producer."

"Under such conditions it is very discouraging to try to produce the select bacon type. The introduction of more diversified farming and co-operative marketing, will probably help to solve these problems."

F. H. Reed, superintendent, Lacombe Experimental Farm, submitted conclusions of an experiment in which Yorkshires, Berkshires, Durocs and cross-breeds were compared with respect to economy and rapidity of fattening. In both respects cross-breeds demonstrated their superiority, Yorkshires coming second.

The evidence from the Eastern Canada stations all emphasized the value of some protein supplement such as skim-milk.

The foregoing summary shows that selects can be profitably raised, but that breeding and feeding cannot be haphazardly practiced if the enterprise is to show a profit balance.

Grows Corn at Clover Bar



Geo. M. Smyth's field of corn at Clover Bar

Squaw corn has been grown and ripened over the greater part of the West for a number of years, but the yield of this variety has never recommended it from the fodder standpoint, and the acreage grown has never been of great importance in livestock feeding. Recently, however, it would seem that the taller varieties are gaining a substantial foothold and are making their value known.

The experience of George M. Smyth, of Clover Bar, seven miles east of Edmonton, seems to bear out this statement. Corn has been grown on the Smyth farm for each of the last eight years with a considerable degree of success, and the owner has come to count on this as one of his most productive and most reliable sources of feed for his stock during the winter. The corn crop is given a good early

Stop Using a Truss



STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive, purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or spring attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered.

Soft as velvet—easy to apply—Inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending Trial of Plapao absolutely **FREE**. Write to-day—send no money. Plapao Laboratories, 650 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager



These are the only tools needed to mend any kind or size of belt with

THE ORIGINAL BRISTOL'S

Patent Steel Belt Lacing



Belt Joints That Will Not Tear Apart

The points are driven through and clinched on the opposite side without injuring the belt, because the fibres are not cut or torn, but merely pushed apart.

The cost of a box of Bristol's Patent Steel Belt Lacing is small, and the time and labor saved is great.

Write today for Bulletin 713 and free samples of lacing.

THE BRISTOL COMPANY
Waterbury, Connecticut, U.S.A.

OLD MAN STATIC "KILLED" AT LAST

New Invention Acclaimed By Entire Radio World

The Super-Staticoke, latest improved model of the Staticoke.

Pronounced marvellous by experts and fans. Reduces static to a minimum, increases volume and clarity, sharpens selectivity and eliminates harshness in local reception. It is also a lightning arrester.

The Super-Staticoke allows only the correct current value to enter the set, passing off high current variations to ground.

Enjoy winter radio. Send \$2.50 today to Sparling Sales Ltd., Mail Department G, 276 Smith Street, Winnipeg, and get your Super-Staticoke by return mail.

start in warm soil in the spring, and except in the case of an exceptionally heavy frost late in the spring or early in the fall the yield secured has always been very satisfactory.

Starting with a small experimental patch at that time the corn has given such good results that the acreage has been gradually increased until this year Mr. Smyth has a 14-acre field which will supply him with all the silage and a great deal of the fodder required by his dairy cattle all through the winter. The seed used was a mixture of varieties with Northwestern Dent predominating, and was planted in rows. These were kept well cultivated during the early part of the growing season, weeds were kept down and the corn made good use of the early rains.

This farmer has followed the practice of growing a small acreage of sunflowers to supplement the corn in case of a shortage in the yield of the latter crop, but during the present season the corn has done so well that his accommodation for silage will have to be increased to care for the yield of both these crops. Mr. Smyth's experience, in common with that of a good many others is that where corn can be successfully grown its palatability and feeding value make it much superior to sunflowers.

Any doubts as to the practicability of growing corn, even in this latitude, are pretty well dispelled by reference to the photograph on page 10. The crop at the time of cutting during the first week in September stood, on an average, well over eight feet tall, and will give a yield estimated at over 15 tons to the acre. After the silo has been filled, the remainder of the crop will be fed to the stock from the shocks in the field. The crop is well enough matured that there is a good deal of feeding value in the ears, and there is very little waste in feeding.

A few acres of this crop as successfully grown on every mixed farm in the West would go a long way toward solving the winter feeding problem and would be a big factor in putting both the beef and dairy branches of the livestock business on a sounder basis.

Promising New Wheat Varieties

Among the numerous new varieties of wheat produced by the Cereal Division of the Federal Experimental Farms, and now under test, the two varieties, Garnet and Reward, continue to be most promising. These varieties have been tested carefully on our prairie experimental farms for a number of years, but during the past season they also have been compared with other sorts, such as Marquis, on over 100 ordinary farms scattered widely throughout the three prairie provinces. As a result of all these tests, the varieties in question have demonstrated be-

yond much doubt that they are likely to be very valuable in certain districts at least.

Garnet

Garnet is a cross between Preston and a high-quality variety called Riga. Like its Preston parent, Garnet appears to be able to thrive under relatively dry conditions better than do most other varieties of common wheat. It matures from a week to eleven or twelve days ahead of Marquis, depending on the locality and the nature of the season. In production Garnet ranks among the good yielders. Where early-maturing sorts are an advantage or where a certain type of drought prevails, this variety may excel even Marquis in yield. It is not expected, however, that Garnet will take the place of the latter variety where this is well suited to prevailing conditions. Rather is Garnet likely to take the place of such early-maturing sorts as Ruby, which sort it usually out-yields by a considerable margin. It may also prove of special value in some of the drier areas. Observations recorded to date indicate that Garnet is quite susceptible to stem rust. It may often escape a late epidemic of this pest, however, by reason of maturing early.

In strength of straw Garnet is fairly good, although, under severe conditions, it is not quite the equal of such strong strawed sorts as Marquis. In length of straw Garnet seems to fluctuate under different conditions of moisture less than do many other varieties. Thus, under very dry conditions, it usually produces a good length, if not sown too thickly, whereas under very moist conditions it usually grows less rank than do most other sorts.

In quality for bread-making, this variety appears to rank among the better varieties, although the flour is not quite so white as is that of Marquis. The question of quality will be investigated further during the coming winter.

Reward

Reward is the result of a cross between Marquis and the very early-maturing variety Prelude. It matures as a rule from two to four days later than Garnet, although in some places the two varieties have matured practically at the same time.

This variety is noted for its very strong straw and its fine-appearing grain, which latter produces an excellent quality and color of flour. The grain is also remarkably uniform in size, a point of considerable importance to the seed grower. The weight per 1,000 kernels is relatively high, as is also the weight per measured bushel.

While by no means rust-resistant, it nevertheless, seems less susceptible to rust than Marquis. At the Experimental Farm at Brandon, in the bad rust year of 1923, Reward tied for first

Get My EASY PAYMENT OFFER



HARNESS

During the past few years the Walsh has become the harness sensation of Canada. My "try-it-free" plan has convinced thousands of farmers, who are now enthusiastic, satisfied users. Let me send you one of the ten styles shown in my big free book.

Send no money. Satisfy yourself by a whole month's trial that Walsh is the best harness on the market, then pay in easy monthly payments.



WORLD'S STRONGEST HARNESS
Buckles tear and ruin harness; ring friction shortens its life. Walsh Harness has no buckles or rings. Made of Walsh special test, extra strength leather.

Saves Repairs—Wears Longer. Costs no more. Double wear, double strength, double service for the money. No other harness so handy and handsome. Easily adjusted to any horse perfectly. Easier to put on and take off; rust-proof, galvanized hardware throughout.

\$5.00 AFTER THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Try it for 30 days without a penny down. If it proves all I claim, pay \$5.00 after 30 days' trial, balance in easy monthly payments. If not satisfied, return at my expense. Send Name today for direct-from-factory offer, free trial plan, guarantee, handsome free book, and how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

James M. Walsh, Pres.,
WALSH HARNESS CO., Ltd.,
Dept. 32 208 Richmond St. W.
Toronto 2, Ontario

My New FREE BOOK

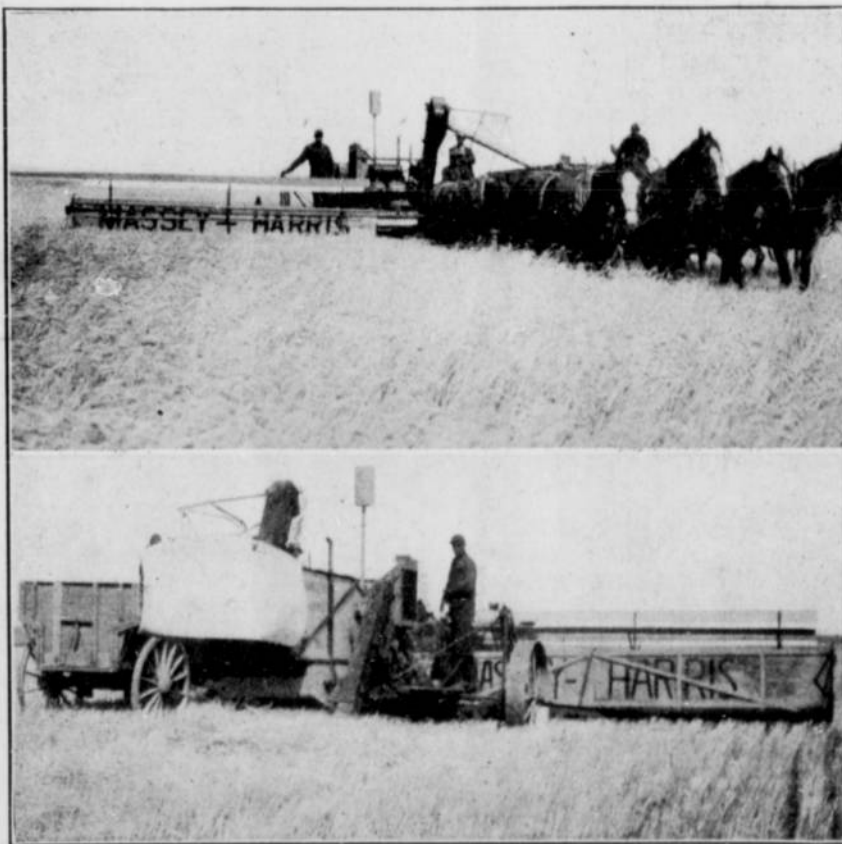
PEDLAR'S ROOFING AND SIDING

Extra Heavy Galvanized
"Council Standard"
CORRUGATED IRON
"George and Oshawa"
METAL SHINGLES

What are your roofing plans? Our prices will appeal to you. Write today.

The PEDLAR
PEOPLE Ltd.

80 Lombard St.,
Winnipeg, Man.



A reaper-thresher combine, working on the farm of Earl G. Cook, M.L.A., Pincher Creek, Alta.

WOL KDKA
CRA WGN
CKCI
WGR
WCCU
WHL

Brown

Far-Away Stations


Widen the range of loud speaker reception—equip your set with a Brown Loud Speaker. Gives greater volume—catches and reproduces with velvety smoothness all the faint tones and gentle shadings which make music a joy.

Made in England
Purser Bull & Co., Limited, Toronto

CHICKADEE
YEAST FOOD
for POULTRY

full of the VITAMINES that make poultry of all ages and breeds **HEALTHY, VIGOROUS AND PROFITABLY PRODUCTIVE**

PRICES:
1½ lb Cans - \$1.00
Delivered anywhere in Canada
12½ lb Cans - \$5.00
Express Charges Collect
BOOKLET FREE
E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA



CXG
OVERALLS
HAVE
"STOP-LOSS"
POCKETS

LUMP JAW For 25 years the successful Lump Jaw cure. FLEMING'S LUMP JAW REMEDY, \$2.50 a bottle Postpaid or at your dealers. Money back if it fails. Send 10c. for New Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Lump Jaw fully and other cattle ailments. FLEMING BROS. 418 Wellington W. TORONTO

When Remitting Send a
**DOMINION EXPRESS
MONEY ORDER**
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

Only \$155
Round Trip
to Europe

Why not cross to the Old Country for a holiday, 'round Christmas-time or early in the New Year? By booking third cabin, the round trip will cost you only \$155.00.

Many experienced travellers prefer to cross third cabin on the spacious liners of the CUNARD or ANCHOR-DONALDSON Canadian Services, as an economy which in no way limits one's comfort and enjoyment.

There are Recreation Rooms, a Library, Smoking Room, Ladies' Salon, even a Children's Room; Staterooms comfortably furnished, well heated and ventilated. Excellent meals and courteous service.

Special Christmas Sailings from
Halifax

Ascania to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London, December 14.
Athenia to Glasgow, via Merville, December 14.

Consult your local agent for details or apply to:—

THE CUNARD STEAM SHIP CO.
Limited

270 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
622 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.



CUNARD
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
CANADIAN SERVICES

place in yield with the relatively resistant-variety Kota. During the same year the former variety weighed over 62 pounds per measured bushel, whereas Marquis weighed only 55 pounds at the above station.

As regards yield in general, there is scarcely enough data available at this date to allow one to more than express the opinion that in districts to which Reward is suited, good yields may be expected. Under some conditions this variety may prove even outstanding on account of the particular qualities in which it excels.

Investigations conducted up to the present seem to indicate that Reward is less able to thrive under severe drought conditions than is Garnet. As a matter of fact, no new variety should be sown on a large scale on any farm before being thoroughly tested in comparison with a standard sort such as Marquis, for a year or two at least.

Neither Garnet nor Reward have, as yet, been placed on the market although it is not unlikely that the former may be introduced before next spring's seeding. There will not be sufficient seed of Reward for at least two or three years, to permit its being offered for sale even though its evaluation were completed. In the case of Garnet, final decision as to its introduction awaits this winter's milling and baking tests. It is expected, however, that these will be satisfactory. Should this variety be introduced this year, it is likely that a limit will have to be set as to the number of bushels any one man can purchase. The exact limit will depend upon the number of applications received up to a certain date.

All who are interested in these varieties should keep in touch with the Cereal Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.—L. H. Newman.

Doesn't This Mean a Pool?

The price of oats could be stabilized, says an official report of the United States Department of Agriculture, if surpluses could be carried over from good crop years to years of scarcity. When a surplus is produced, a large part of it is quickly used up, instead of being carried over to years when the crop is small. Economists in the department of agriculture have figured out what the effect on the gross value of American oat crops would have been had producers followed the example of Joseph in the land of Egypt, and saved up the surplus from fat years to eke out the supply in lean years.

It is estimated that the producers could have received \$171,000,000, or about nine cents a bushel more on the carry-over, by storing surpluses and regulating their movement to market in the period from 1895 to 1913. This calculation is based on the assumption that a regulated movement of the crop would have eliminated extreme price fluctuations and caused the price to conform to the general trend. The gross value of the oats consumed in the United States from 1895 to 1913, on the basis of the December 1 farm prices, was \$5,964,000,000. A policy of carrying surpluses from years of over-production to years of relative shortage, says the department, would probably have increased this value up to \$6,135,000,000.

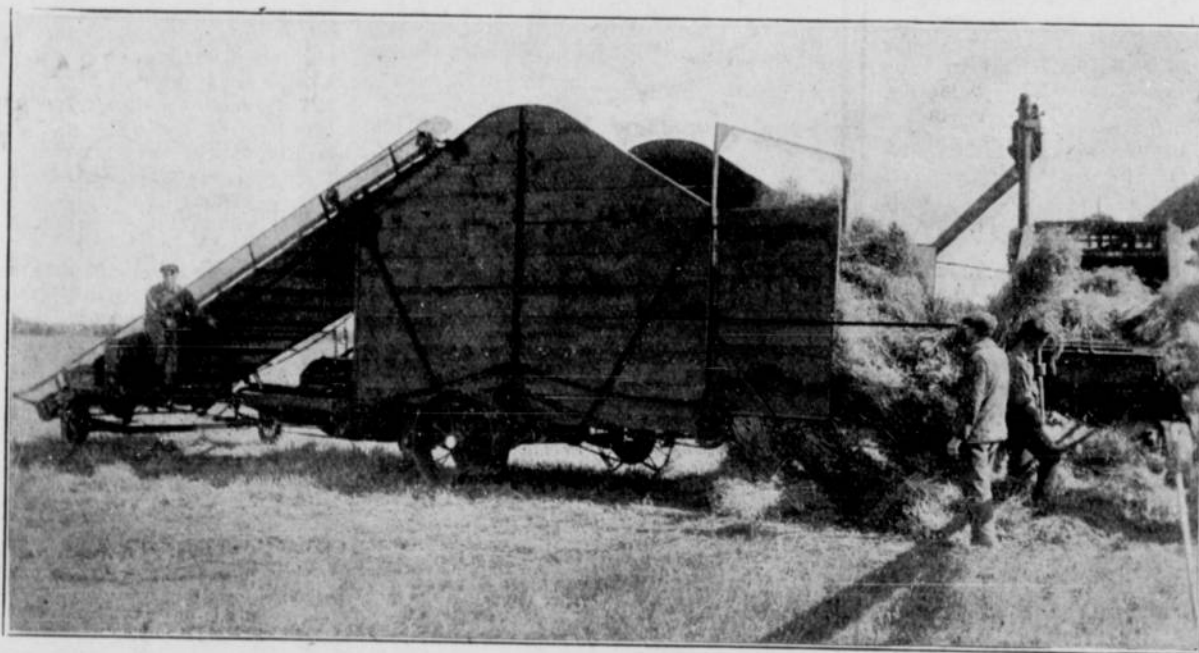
This finding is not offered as absolutely conclusive. It is based on estimates and leaves out of the reckoning such considerations as local prices, differences due to grades and storage costs. Nevertheless, the study is believed to indicate that there is an economic basis for efforts to distribute the oat supply in a more orderly manner. The popular view that a large crop may often be worth

less than a small crop is confirmed. Four large oat crops harvested in 1902, 1904, 1905 and 1906, had a value of \$69,000,000 less than that of four small crops harvested in 1901, 1903, 1907 and 1908. Here is a clear indication that a more uniform consumption would have brought an increased cash return.

Study of seasonal price trends bears out this conclusion. It is shown by the department that when the price of oats at the beginning of the crop year seems considerably above the normal seasonal price for a crop of the size being harvested, it may be expected to fall below the normal seasonal price at the end of the crop year. This is because the abnormally high price early in the year reduces consumption. Such reduced consumption must be compensated by an exceptionally low price later on, or part of the crop will not be sold. A properly-adjusted price would be the same throughout the season, except for a gradual advance to cover the cost of storage. To maintain such a price it would be necessary to have uniform seasonal consumption throughout the season. In like manner uniform consumption from year to year is necessary to prevent extreme price fluctuation when annual production varies widely.

The argument put forward by the department rests on the fact that the United States is a self-contained country in the matter of oat supply. Exports for the last 10 years have only averaged 2 per cent. of the total crop, and imports have been even less. It may be somewhat of a surprise to Canadians to know that our exports for the last five years have been less than 5 per cent. of the total oat crop; imports, of course, being negligible, so that this argument for stabilization of prices applies with considerable force on this side of the line.

The Bull Moose Enters the Grain Field



A labor-saving machine of more than ordinary interest to the farmers and threshermen of Western Canada has been receiving a pretty thorough try-out in the Dauphin district. It takes the form of a motor-driven combination of stook-loader and hauler. This machine which is operated by one man travels along the rows of stooks, picks them up and elevates them into a large grain-tight box. When the box is full it speeds away to the threshing machine and deposits its load alongside the feeder and in a moment is away again for another load.

The "Bull Moose" Stook-loader, as its inventor and builder factitiously styles it, is simply constructed and easily operated—all the controls being readily accessible from the driver's seat alongside the elevator and near the front of the machine.

Description

The "pick-up," which is located at the very front of the machine, is an ingeniously contrived apparatus of revolving shafts with long spikes in them which catch the sheaves and toss them on to the elevator. The "pick-up"

is attached to the elevator and is driven by the chains which operate the carriers on the latter. A tilting-lever for raising and lowering the elevator and pick-up is situated convenient to the hand of the driver. By this means he gauges and adjusts the closeness to the ground at which it travels. The elevator which operates straight away from the "pick-up," consists of rakes or carriers running above a galvanized iron bottom which inclines at an angle of about 30 degrees. The sheaves travel up this incline and drop into the grain-tight box in which they are conveyed to the machine. Doors opening at the rear end of the box and rakes operated over the galvanized iron floor furnish convenient and efficient facilities for dumping the load wherever desired.

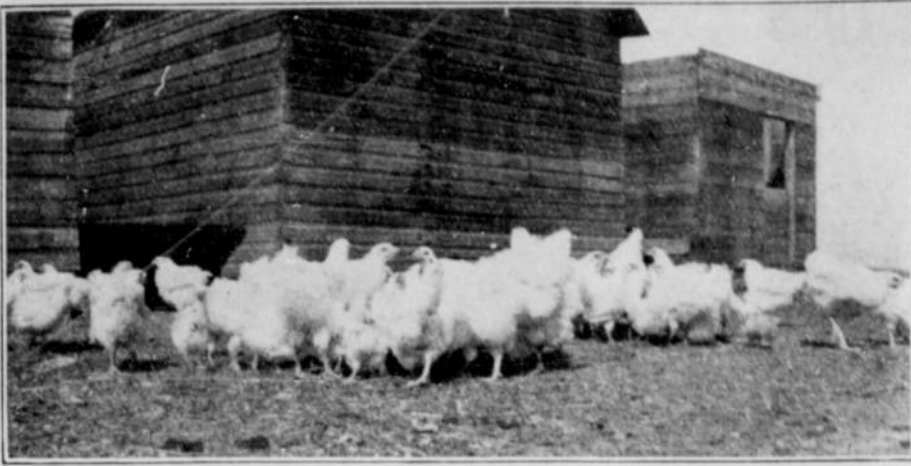
The motor, which is the heart of the machine, is situated under the elevator and just in front of the box which carries the load. In the machine built for testing and demonstration purposes the motor from a six cylinder 85 model Overland car was made use of, together with the front wheels and most of the frame. A power take-off shaft which gears into a small gear on the propeller

shaft furnishes the means for driving the rakes of either the elevator or the dumping apparatus and a selective dog-clutch operated by a lever in front of the driver puts either in operation as required; so that either dump or elevator may be operated whether the machine is standing still or moving ahead or, in fact, even when going backwards.

Advantages

The advantages of such a machine are manifold and pretty obvious to anyone who has had threshing experience. It just about cuts the number required for a threshing crew in half. It will keep a good-sized separator supplied with sheaves thus displacing seven or eight stook-teams with their drivers and also the field pitchers, although, of course, pitchers are required at the machine.

The credit for such a forward step in threshing equipment is due to Art. McQuay, a farmer and thresherman in the Dauphin district. He is quite confident that in a few years machines of this type will find a big place in the grain fields of the West, and will go a long way toward relieving the yearly recurrent vexatious labor question.



1925 spring chickens in the Wyandotte flock of Mrs. E. Badham, Eston, Sask.

Unhealthy Birds are Unprofitable

A little talk on keeping farm poultry free from disease

IT is more important for the farm poultry keeper to know how to prevent disease than how to cure it, and so it might be well to outline some things that should be done to keep the flock in healthy condition. The losses from disease seem to be getting heavier each year for some reason or other. There is of course the fact that there is far greater interest taken today in the farm flock than in days gone by and so probably disease is reported sooner and information on prevention and cure sought a great deal more quickly than used to be the case. However, the very fact of the prevalence of disease calls for more information on the factors governing health and disease in the flock.

Good care and management and the exercise of ordinary common sense will go a long way in the prevention of poultry diseases. The fact that a chicken may not represent very much in value is no reason for laxness in the things that are necessary to keep the flock in a healthy condition. Losing one bird now and another later on may not cause any alarm, nor may it be much of a money loss, yet by the time the end of the year comes the losses will run into a good many dollars.

Northern Birds More Closely Housed

Such factors as constitution, vitality, exercise, feed and care are so much more important under western farm conditions, where the flock has to be housed fully five months in the year, than in a milder climate, that their importance needs to be specially emphasized. Conditions both as to food and housing are more or less artificial in the winter as compared with summer conditions so that these factors must necessarily play a big part in the health of the flock. One has to keep in mind the fact that with poultry, unlike other stock, one has to work with numbers rather than with the individual, which makes these factors doubly important.

To have a healthy flock means first of all to breed for health just as carefully as we would for any other thing. Under farm conditions there is too often a tendency to run in a lot of undersized, poorly-developed, immature, or late hatched pullets—birds that barely get through the winter and seldom start laying till the spring. These birds lack constitution and vitality, and should not be used to breed from in the spring. It would pay in almost every case to go through the flock in the fall and weed out all these pullets and fatten and market them the same as the cockerels. Using this type of pullet or cockerel to breed from is sure to undermine the vigor and vitality of any flock.

To establish a strong, vigorous and disease-resisting flock requires careful culling of the birds of a weak constitution, as indicated by the shallow breast, narrow body and long beak and narrow head. The full breast, wide body, short beak and broad head and full bright eye, indicate a strong constitution. Unless the flock is built on this foundation the losses from disease are always bound to be heavy.

Sunlight—The Great Disinfectant

The value of sunshine in the poultry house cannot be over-estimated. At best the western winter days are short, with a minimum amount of sunshine, but what there is should be available in the poultry house. In too many poultry houses an attempt has been made to build them warm by having as few windows and as little light as possible, with the result that the hens are kept in a dark, dreary uncomfortable house all winter long. Conditions like these are most favorable for disease germs.

Tuberculosis takes its heaviest toll under these conditions. In addition to this there is a tendency to keep too many hens in a house, so that it becomes overcrowded, damp, cold, with frost covering the walls and wet litter on the floor. Colds, roup and canker are sure to develop in these surroundings. Hens can stand cold fresh air all right providing the house is dry, but when it is damp or wet, as well as cold, disease is almost sure to get a start. The use of cotton frames instead of so much glass and the use of a slatted ceiling and straw loft in the poultry house have done a great deal in increasing the disease-resisting powers of the flock by providing bright, cheerful and comfortable quarters. A flock that is kept in a clean, comfortable house and given proper care and feeding will in a short time develop considerable immunity to disease.

Straw Good Absorbent

The value of straw for litter on the floor is one of the big factors in farm poultry keeping that needs to be emphasized. Not alone does it provide material for scratching purposes, but in addition it absorbs the droppings voided while the hens run about and scratch, and also helps to keep the house sweet and clean otherwise. Renewing this from time to time is good poultry practice.

The dropping board below the roosts will further aid keeping the house clean and help in preventing the spread of disease germs through the droppings. The absence of the dropping board with an accumulation of droppings on the floor and the entire absence of straw on the floor are most commonly associated with an outbreak of tuberculosis. Regular cleaning of the dropping boards and the liberal use of lime dust on these boards once a week will always help in preventing disease. Lime is probably one of the most effective materials and one of the cheapest as well that can be used around a poultry house.

Whitewash is Cheap

The poultry house should be whitewashed at least once a year. A good whitewash can be made by using fresh lime and slacking with water, then adding butter-milk to thin down to the right consistency. To every five gallons of whitewash add a pound of ordinary fine salt. These two things will very materially improve the "sticking" qualities of the whitewash and it will also be more durable than when made with ordinary water. About half of one per cent of some coal tar disinfectant can be added. If too much is added

GUNS, TRAPS
AMMUNITION
and complete
SPORTSMEN'S
SUPPLIES

HALLAM'S RAW FUR PRICE LISTS
as issued during the Season.
Any of the above will be gladly mailed free,
on request. Write now.

JOHN HALLAM LIMITED
357 Hallam Building, Toronto 2

FREE:—TO SPORTSMEN

HALLAM'S SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY
CATALOG—illustrating Guns—Ammunition
— Gun Sundries — Animal Traps — Baits —
Blankets — Outdoor Clothing and complete
Camp Equipment.

TO TRAPPERS

HALLAM'S TRAPPER
GUIDE — 96 pages —
illustrated, showing how,
when, and where to trap
— baits to use, etc., also

**WE PAY
HIGHEST
PRICES for
RAW FURS**

MACDONALD'S

PRINCE OF WALES

CHEWING TOBACCO

*The Original
and Best!*

Now

15¢

Since 1858 — Canada's Standard

A Great Selling Agency

THOUSANDS more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than buy from any other livestock agency in the West.

It was this organization that alone made possible the development of Co-operative livestock shipping.

It is only through United Livestock Growers that co-operative selling of cattle is carried on. This is the greatest improvement in the selling of livestock which has been made for many years.

New customers have been developed for stocker and feeder cattle. No commission is charged on such cattle purchased from the pool.

More than \$75,000.00 has been distributed in patronage dividends.

This is a great Livestock Selling Agency

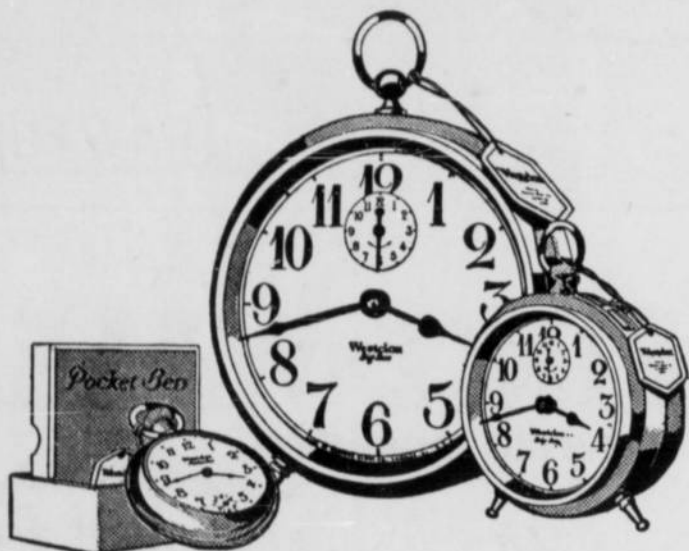
UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS
LIMITED

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY

Important Dates to Remember

Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club Sale, Regina, week November 8.
Regina Sheep and Swine Show and Sale, November 3 to 5.
Alberta Fat Stock Show, Calgary, November 3 to 6.
Saskatchewan Corn Show, Indian Head, November 18 and 19.
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, November 13 to 21.
(Entries Royal Agricultural Close October 24)
International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, November 28 to December 5.
International Livestock Show, Chicago, November 28 to December 5.
Western Canada Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, February 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Westclox



A punctual necessity

FOR the man or woman who has to be awake at a certain time each morning one of the Westclox is almost a necessity. Any alarm bearing the trade mark Westclox on its dial has demonstrated, by rigid factory tests, its ability to keep accurate time and ring at the hour set.

The carefully selected and tested material from which Westclox are made, the extreme care used in their manufacture, the strict test which they must pass, prevent them being the lowest priced clocks to be had. But when accuracy and length of service are considered you will find them more than worth the slight difference in first cost.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Big Ben Baby Ben America Sleep-Meter Jack o'Lantern Pocket Ben Glo-Ben

Makers of Nation-wide

ILLUSTRATED PUBLICITY

For Merchants and Publishers



376 DONALD STREET : : WINNIPEG
A 3859 - A 3850

it will precipitate easier in the milk and more or less spoil the consistency of the whitewash. This can be applied with a whitewash brush or a small pump sprayer if it is strained first.

Cleanliness in feeding and caring for the flock will go a long way in keeping out of the troubles of disease. In too many flocks there is carelessness in feeding soft mash on the dirty floor, water in dirty dishes, pails or troughs and other filthy habits, which make conditions favorable for disease to get a start.

The less doctoring and pampering done under farm conditions, the better. Let it be a case of prevention rather than cure. A "cured" seldom comes back equal to its former condition. Remember, it is a case of working with

the flock as a whole rather than with the individual, except in so far that the bird has to be removed, the axe used rather freely, or in specialty cases, where it may be a valuable bird, special individual treatment would be advisable.

Drinking Pans for Poultry

Here is one for the poultry keepers: Instead of buying tin milk pans for drinking dishes I use any old gallon oil tins of the square kind. Cut out one side with the can-opener and bend in the edges, then dip in tar and dry, and I have first-class sanitary dishes that don't rust, and which sit flat on the ground, and that the hens can't upset, and at no cost.—Mrs. M. E. McBeath, Headingly, Man.

The Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith

What Has Happened So Far

Charles Edward Stuart and Archie Sinclair, two Scottish youths entering the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., in the early sixties, have just completed the hazardous sea voyage from their native land to York Factory, at the mouth of the Nelson River. Their craft became ice-bound for a few days in the Bay, and passengers relieved the tedium of the long voyage by escapades on the solid ice floe. When the ice-jam breaks, Stuart and Marie Rose Cameron, a half-breed girl returning from school at Edinburgh, have a narrow escape, which cements her growing affection for the unsuspecting, heart-free young Scot. A casual sentence overheard in the dark during the first night at York Factory, wakens him with a jolt to the real state of Marie Rose's feelings toward him. Stuart and Sinclair are posted to Fort Garry, and make the trip with the same boat brigade that conveys Marie Rose, who returns to her home at Norway House, disobeying her father's orders to remain at York Factory, awaiting the arrival of the husband who had been selected for her. In an idle ramble through the Red River settlement, Stuart meets Flora MacDonald, and a new chapter in his life commences.

CHAPTER IX

Promotion

Charles had finished his work one afternoon and was helping Archie in the Indian hall. They were hoping to finish early and ride down to the Lower Fort. Charles had a secret mission besides. He was going to find that coulee again and see if there was any sign of the singer. Some instinct of caution kept him from even asking about the identity of the young lady, and in spite of much subtle questioning concerning every one in the Red River Settlement by the name of MacDonald he had so far met with disappointment.

He was busy, with the assistance of Richelieu, the interpreter, trying to help a tall, swaggering Cree to decide between a piece of scarlet cloth and a yellow belt.

"Take," White Wigwam was saying, pointing his long, brown finger towards the cloth, probably recalling his favorite squaw's warning. At this moment Old Geordie, the little terrier-like attendant of the chief put his head in at the door leading to the stairway.

"The Bourgeois 'll be wantin' ye," he growled, regarding Charles out of the corner of his eye with his reproving glance.

Chief Trader Campbell stroked his long beard in silent amusement. It was well known that whenever Geordie was despatched from the Chief's office for anyone he never deigned to come himself, but always sent an underling. Apprentice Clerk Stuart furnished the one exception. The old man carefully concealed a growing regard for the Young Chevalier under a specially snappy, doglike manner.

Charles hurried up the leisurely bargaining of White Wigwam, and ran across the square to the Chief's office. The Factor was seated at his desk, driving through his afternoon's work. He was a thin man, with a nervous, worried manner. He was feeling the weight of a position which he was not big enough to carry, and lived in constant fear of insubordination on the part of those under him.

He glanced up with a genial nod as Charles entered. He shared the general opinion of the fort concerning this new clerk. The Young Chevalier had something of the charm of his royal relative joined with a frank honesty that made him a favorite everywhere. The Chief often looked him over as a carpenter might look over a piece of timber for building purposes.

"I wanted to see you for two reasons, Mr. Stuart," the Chief said frowning worriedly. "Mr. Halliday was to have taken these papers to Mr. Ross at the Lower Fort this morning, and I found them here after he had left. Mr. Halliday's five-year contract expires next New Year's," he continued irritably, "but he seems to have set the date a few months earlier. I should like if you would be good enough to ride down to the Lower Fort with them, please. You can ride, I see."

Charles admitted modestly that he could. "Then you may take Sally. She needs exercise."

This was indeed a great mark of his Chief's favor. Sally was MacNeill's own mare, a beautiful chestnut with a coat

of satin, one of the swiftest buffalo-runners in the service.

"Now, about the other matter," the Chief continued, cutting short his clerk's thanks. "There has been one man less in the packing room for the past month. Turner had charge there, but I had to send him to Pelican Hill and he may not be back until after Christmas. I was wondering if you could find it possible to undertake the work. You have shown great ability in handling men and several of the fellows there have not been attending to business."

Charles hesitated. He had been warned repeatedly by Halliday against undertaking more than the specified duties of an apprentice clerk. The work in the packing room was not included in the duties of an officer.

Here the goods brought by the boat and cart brigades were opened and repacked to be ready for distribution among the different posts of the district surrounding Fort Garry. The work was superintended by the officers, but was really done under one of the servants of the Company. It had been badly done under the easy-going Turner, a gay half-breed who fiddled and danced with his men and lived like the lilies of the prairie. For while the merry sons of the Bois Brule worked like giants on their trips, between voyages they were more inclined to ride out over the prairie with a gun than stay in the fort and work.

"Of course, you will not be required to do extra work without some remuneration, Mr. Stuart," the Bourgeois was continuing. "I shall see that you are properly rewarded when the Council meets next June, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will also mean early promotion."

Charles agreed at once with great cordiality. He was very grateful for the chance indeed. What did it matter that the work lay outside his province if it meant more pay and swifter promotion? He was burning to be able to write to his mother and tell her that he was rising in the service.

"That will be quite satisfactory, then," said MacNeill rising. "You will find you will be glad you have undertaken it. I shall notify Mr. Campbell and you may go to him for instructions when you return."

Charles rode off down the prairie trail, his heart as light as Sally's flying hoofs. He was getting on already. Johnny McBain and Halliday were wrong. Hard work did count. He sang as he galloped along.

"O, Brignal Banks are wild and fair,
And Greta woods are green,
And you may gather garlands
Would grace a summer Queen."

CHAPTER X

Enter Madame Hawkins

But Brignal Banks, Charles discovered, were bare and chill and there were no garlands to be gathered and no Queen singing in Greta woods. He wandered up and down the deserted coulee, seeing nothing but scurrying rabbits. But he felt sure he would find her yet, and he rode back to Fort Garry against the keen prairie wind still singing.

Archie shared his joy completely over what they both considered Charles's promotion. But, to his surprise, his other companions in Bachelors' Hall received the news with derision, when they gathered in that uproarious place before the fire after supper.

Ferguson, who was the misanthrope of the crowd, plainly told him he was a fool.

"Two hours earlier in the morning and Saturday afternoons!" he groaned. "Don't be such a moonass!"

"Why on the top of the earth do you want to get up in the middle of the night to serve the dashed Company?" Johnny McBain enquired in patient bewilderment. "You won't get a pound of tea more than your beggarly contract gives you, my lad, so take your Uncle Johnny's advice and quit."

Best Way to Loosen Stubborn Cough

This Home-made Remedy is a Wonder for Quick Results. Easily and Cheaply Made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, throat tickle, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get 16 ounces—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Smoke

T&B

Real Virginia—
real satisfaction

WRIGLEY'S

AFTER
EVERY
MEAL



Probably one reason for the popularity of WRIGLEY'S is that it lasts so long and returns such great dividends for so small an outlay. It keeps teeth clean, breath sweet, appetite keen, digestion good.

Fresh and full-flavored always in its wax-wrapped package.



LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School. Successful auctioneers make big money. Write today for free catalog and important information—CAREY M. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 145M Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

"I have Mr. MacNeill's word for it," Charles retorted.

"Not his written word with the Company's seal," answered Ferguson ominously.

Charles was a little disturbed to find Halliday of the same opinion.

"Sorry to disappoint you, old man," he said kindly, "but I'm afraid there's nothing in this for you but more work. The cast iron system of this Company makes it impossible for a fellow to be anything but an apprentice clerk on the poverty stricken sum stated in the contract. Five years of it too, at best! There's only one thing to do, muddle along as best you can for five years, and then 'March, Boy!' And that's what I'm going to do in a couple of months."

"There's only one way of getting promoted in the great and honorable H.B.C.," remarked Johnny McBain, rolling a cloud of smoke lazily towards the rafted ceiling. "Marry a dusky maiden; said maiden to be the daughter of a leading Chief Factor." He glanced slyly at Charles, and that young man glared back at him.

"There's one other way," drawled Ferguson. "Curry favor with the powers that be and all the other dogs who aren't so wise get kicked behind you."

Charles came out of his chair with a leap and was on top of Ferguson before the astonished group could draw breath. He caught the young man by the throat and hauled him on to his feet.

"Say that again, you coward," he hissed, shaking him.

Halliday and Ogilvie were between them at once, arguing, expostulating. Ferguson mumbled that he didn't mean anything, had been entirely misunderstood. But the affair drove away the pleasant atmosphere of the fireside, and Charles went to bed hot and indignant and his generous heart sore. He hated making enemies.

He went on with his work doggedly, having perfect faith in the Chief Factor's word. He had to get out of bed at four o'clock in the morning instead of six, and go down to the packing-room to arrange the day's work before Sanderson needed him in the office, but he enjoyed the work. He liked the men, too, and as the Chief had predicted, he soon had everything going harmoniously among them.

It was well, indeed, that he was held down by hard work. Harry Erskine introduced the boys to Red River society, and Charles would fain have gone everywhere he was asked in the hope of meeting the lady of Brignal Banks. Then there was another field of social activity always open to them. The Scottish and French half-breeds were extremely hospitable. There was always a dance at some Metis home, where the young officers were welcome, and once they were invited to a wedding in the Selkirk Settlement, where every one spoke Gaelic, and where the festivities lasted three days and nights.

So, while Halliday and Johnny McBain gave themselves up to a round of gaiety, Charles was forced, through pressure of work, to live a less frivolous life, and compelled Archie to do likewise, all of which was greatly in that young man's favor.

Halliday was the leader of the gay circle in Bachelor's Hall, and every event of the smallest moment in their rather monotonous lives was made an excuse for a celebration. Lacking any such excuse the young man could always produce a birthday celebration and reckoning by their number he must have long passed the age when the Company retired its officers.

Just before the long sunny autumn days faded before the storms of winter one of Halliday's most festive occasions arose; the arrival for the last time in the season of the one lone steamer that several times during the summer came rattling and screaming its tumultuous way down the Red River from a post on the American side.

The Prairie Queen was a rattling, leaking, scarred, and battered copy of a Mississippi steamboat in miniature, and her noisy arrival at the fort with a cargo from St. Paul caused as great a stir as the home-coming of the York brigade.

Her skipper, Captain Hawkins, was a leathery Yankee, with a vocabulary of

profanity as long as the Red River. He was tremendously proud of his seamanship and well he might be for the voyages of the Prairie Queen were often attended by more dangers than ever Blake or mighty Nelson met on the high seas. He was always running on sand bars, for the Commodore, as his wife called him, disdained to turn aside for a mere shoal, and cyclones, hail, rapids and hostile Indians were but minor details in the day's program.

When the Sioux made navigation through the American country dangerous, the old Commodore still sailed. He turned the Prairie Queen into a man-o'-war, by piling the cordwood fuel as a protection against bullets, and inventing a marvellous contrivance, attached to the engine, by which a barrage of scalding water could be turned on at a moment's notice.

Indeed the Commodore, like old Mudjekeewis, feared but one thing, and that was his wife. Madame Commodore sailed the Prairie Queen in the capacity of cook, by reason of a louder voice and a wider abusive vocabulary than her husband she was the virtual manager of the little steamboat.

One hazy autumn day late in October, the Prairie Queen descended on her last voyage for the season. She came steaming down the river, the Commodore blowing his whistle at every settler's house and shouting, "Avast there ye landlubbers!" He had stopped to drink a friendly glass with several of his friends along the voyage, and by the time he reached Fort Garry he was very merry indeed, and was marching his small deck and roaring out a nautical song:

"Blow, ye winds, I long to hear you;

Blow, boys, blow.

Blow to-day and blow to-morrow,

Blow, bully boys, blow!"

Charles was busy in the accountant's office and old Geordie, fearing he might miss the fun, came shuffling in to inform him of the arrival. Old Geordie was extremely careful to hide the fact that he was weak enough to have a preference for young Apprentice Clerk Stuart, so any attention he showed Charles was always covered by an unusual taciturnity of manner.

He stood with his back to the young officer, looking out of the window that commanded a view of the river.

"Ay, yon's the bit boat, ah see," he remarked casually, chewing his tobacco in an absorbed fashion. "An all thae fules fleelin' doon the banks! Huh!"

"The boat?" cried Charles jumping from his stool. "Hurrah, I'm one o' the fules, Geordie, come along and be one yersel', man!" And the young man was out and away down to the river.

Halliday and the other young men were already there, and as soon as the cargo was off he took the three newcomers on board to introduce them to Madame Commodore.

"The lady is very partial to H.B. officers," Halliday explained. "She wants one for her daughter, Eily. Here's McBain who's always preaching, 'Never marry a half-breed girl.' You'd be the very one for Eily. She's pure white and looks like mamma."

This was not very encouraging news for any prospective suitor for the daughter's hand; the mother was a tall muscular Amazon with a shrewd round face and a jolly Irish nose.

Halliday introduced each of his three new friends, with elaborate descriptions of their great wealth and high social standing.

"Sure and it's the foin-lookin' gentlemen ye'll find in the Company," she declared, wiping her hands on her apron and regarding Charles admiringly. "Don't anny o' yez go marryin' one o' them dirty half-breeds, now. Sure, there's hundrids o' foin-lookin' young ladies over in St. Paul's would jump at the chance o' getting anny o' yez."

"Oh, what's the use of telling us that?" mourned Halliday. "There's no hope for any of us as long as the Commodore's above water."

The lady slapped him, shrieking with laughter. "Ah, ye young devil!" she cried, delighted. "Sure, I'll let ye have my Eily. She's workin' in a hotel in Georgetown, but she'd come down here."

Halliday hastened to explained that

Repaid This Man a Dozen Times

"I have been repaid a dozen times over in improved health for every dollar I spent for Tanlac, and the medicine is still building me up every day," is the striking statement of Joseph DeSarne.

"Tanlac has driven pains from my body that had troubled me for ten years. Besides backache, which almost killed me at times, I had rheumatic pain and swelling in my hands and legs, my circulation was poor, feet always cold, nerves undone, my stomach didn't feel right. I had regular headaches and I was a discouraged man."

"I have never seen the equal of Tanlac in my life. It has more than doubled my appetite, my stomach feels great and my general health is so improved that I can not praise Tanlac enough for what it has done and is still doing for me."

What Tanlac has done for others, it can do for you.

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 millions of bottles sold.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation; made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

TANLAC

FOR YOUR HEALTH

Cuticura Baths Comfort Baby's Skin



The absolute purity and delicate medication of Cuticura Soap make it ideal for baby's tender skin. Used daily, with touches of Ointment to little skin troubles, it keeps the skin smooth, clear and healthy. Cuticura Talcum is soothing and cooling, ideal for baby after a bath.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

"HAWICO."

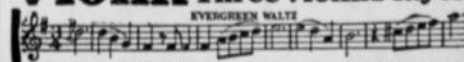
PERFECTION WEAR

The real SCOTCH under and outer wear that is woven to shape, does not get baggy.

PATENTS

A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST
The RAMSAY Co. DEPT. 273 Bank St. 167 OTTAWA, ONT.

Violin Music for Names of Three Violin Players



We give you a 50 cent Music Book of 16 select pieces for Violin in easy arrangement, printed on fine paper. Send us names and addresses of three violin players. We want every violin player to have our musical magazine, "The Musicians' Mouthpiece." Easy orchestra Books and Music. Strings for all instruments, etc. Enclose 10c for mailing this Music Book.

E. T. ROOT & SONS, 1504 E. 55th St., Chicago

It pays to read the Classified section, page 21

he wasn't a marrying man, and that the others were all so jealous of each other it was no use to bring Eily among them for fear there would be murder. Madame meantime handed them a heaping plate of hot biscuits. She was an excellent cook, and to the bachelors of the fort her dainties were a great treat.

"If ever the Commodore should go to Davy Jones," Halliday promised, as the gang plank was removed and the Prairie Queen prepared to leave, "we'll get you an officer in the H.B.C. for your next, madame, and we'll all live on flap-jacks and syrup for the rest of our lives."

Both the arrival and departure of the steamboat were occasions for a celebration on the part of the young officers. And far into the night Bachelors' Hall rang with their noisy mirth.

(To be continued next week.)

Why the G. M. C. Failed

Continued from Page 7

the Grain Marketing Company to the last ditch, and can assume a large share of the credit for taking the "operate" out of co-operate in this instance.

Grain dealers' associations throughout the big grain states, taking their cues from the Board of Trade, grabbed the Grain Marketing Company by its far-flung tentacles and smothered it with subterfuge, innuendo and prejudice. It threatened the business lives of their members, or so they thought, and they were agin' it plenty. It was all right that the farmers should reach the terminal markets—provided they went through their toll gates. But otherwise, never.

Now we come to the mainspring of the opposition. Whatever the Board of Trade or the old line grain companies

and their business agents said about it was discounted to some degree. It was the old story of considering the source. They really went so strong in their opposition, that the farmers were beginning to think that the Grain Marketing Company must have some merit. But alas and alack! There were other booming guns on the horizon, other villains at the water tower.

Farm Bureau Connection a Liability

You know, this thing was so framed psychologically that it offered a beautiful array of pregnable spots for anyone inclined to take advantage of them. And there were plenty so inclined. Rosenbaum made another mistake when he figured that Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau, and John W. Coverdale, its secretary, whom he made president and secretary, respectively, of the Grain

Marketing Company, represented the farmers of America. They merely represented a strong faction. The other faction, headed by officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which is the Illinois Farm Bureau, and the heads of the Indiana Farm Bureau, took advantage of those psychological loopholes, and proved themselves the stronger. It so happened that this group was allied with Sapiro, and his pool system of marketing, and were just on the verge of springing a marketing program of their own. Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor of Illinois, had been busy with his National Wheat Growers' Advisory Committee, and it looked very much as though he was being groomed for the Lowden presidential opportunity, with the favor of harrassed agriculture as a sure-fire ticket to the White House.

When the Grain Marketing Company, a much more spectacular scheme, appeared on the horizon, the Lowden thunder was swiped, and his adherents, bitter enemies of the Coverdale faction, set out to smack it down at all costs. Lowden himself had nothing to with it, of course. He turned his attention to other things, but the Illinois and Indiana group kept their eyes to the loophole, and consistently pumped their propaganda through it. The pool idea was never a factor of contention, for the Grain Marketing Company never opposed the pool system at all. In fact it bought wheat from every pool in the country, with the exception of Indiana. Agricultural politics was at the root of the whole thing. The Illinois Agricultural Association opposed the Grain Marketing Company because it was not the child of their own genius, and because their particular enemy, Coverdale, was an important official of the new co-operative.

Just What Were Elevators Worth

Their opposition was one of innuendo, largely. They so confused the issues that the farmers didn't know what to think about it, and the Grain Marketing Company refused to do anything to offset their propaganda. They raised the cry that Rosenbaum and Marcy were wolves in sheep's clothing, trying to unload a bunch of junk elevators on the unsuspecting farmers. In spite of the fact that the Grain Marketing Company was chartered under the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Act, which they largely framed, they attacked it legally. Their own attorney, Merritt Starr, after an exhaustive investigation, gave the company a clean bill of health. His report was suppressed, but another attorney, Newton Jenkins, claimed that the legal set-up was invalid. They pounded and pounded and hammered until they finally got the Illinois Commerce Commission to hold up the sale of stock. In the meantime, the Indiana Farm Bureau, led by its redoubtable president, Wm. H. Settel, scared the Indiana Securities Commission into turning down the company's application to sell \$1,000,000 worth of stock in that state. Other enemies were working overtime in Nebraska and in Kansas, and the upshot of the whole thing was that the stock sales practically ceased. Then came the show-down, when the farmers' side of the partnership was faced with the necessity of raising the \$4,000,000 which the Armour and Rosenbaum companies had loaned them for the year's operations.

Frantic efforts were put forth to secure this money, and to stave off dissolution. Rosenbaum, who was the most active of all the officials of the big concern, hastened to Washington. He at last recognized that he had to deal with a powerful foe. With the approval of President Coolidge, a conference was called, and all the opposition was invited, to see if some harmonious program might not be worked out. This conference was attended by Secretary Hoover, and Secretary Jardine, representing the administration, and by Silver, Rosenbaum, O'Laughlin and Coverdale, of the Grain Marketing Company. Farm Bureau officials, including President Bradfute, were there also, and in addition, Mr. Sapiro, Carl Williams, one of Sapiro's leading lieutenants, Clifford Gregory, of the Prairie Farmer (the spokesman of the Illinois Agricultural Association), Mr.



When All Roads Lead To The Elevator

Your wheat has been well raised. Every bit of farming skill has been utilized—plowing at the right depth, and planting at the right time—that each acre shall yield its utmost.

Harvest is over and all roads lead to the elevator. Now is the season when over-expensive marketing can cut a large slice out of your crop profits.

The Ford truck owner starts his marketing with confidence. He figures, not on how many trips a week but how many trips a day. He matches miles with minutes and the many hours he saves at this season mean many dollars in his pocket.

One marketing season often pays for a Ford truck and more.

Ask Any Authorized Ford Dealer

Ford

CARS TRUCKS TRACTORS

Lowden, Mr. Tabor, of the Grange, and Chester Davis, marketing director of the I. A. A. Things moved along at a great rate, and very shortly it was a veritable love-feast. Everybody discovered that everybody else was a pretty decent sort of a fellow when you got to know him.

Politicians Dived for Cover

Then an aerial torpedo descended on the gathering—all of a sudden. A banker from some little town away out in Iowa unwittingly displayed a letter he had recently received from one of the Grain Marketing Company officials, stating that Secretary Hoover had announced his approval of the scheme. Anyone who knew the facts could have written "finis" to the thing right there. Secretary Hoover arose in all his ominous yet quiet dignity, and informed everybody who'd listen that he had not endorsed the Grain Marketing Company, etc., etc., etc. Old man Harmony slunk out of the back door to nurse his wounds behind the stove, and there was an air of decided gloom in the conference room. It was all over so far as a compromise was concerned.

The crash of Dean, Onativia & Co., in a \$30,000,000 failure, shortly thereafter, was the final curtain. Mr. Rosenbaum never admitted defeat until that happened, and then he quietly passed the word around that he guessed it was all over. His activities in connection with the Grain Marketing Company had so depreciated Rosenbaum Grain Co. stock, on which Dean Onativia had borrowed so heavily, that when the banks called them, the collateral wasn't there, and a receivership was inevitable. Some are unkind enough to say that bank politics had something to do with that, and that once the demise of the G. M. Co. was assured, Dean, Onativia was allowed to come back. I can't vouch for that rumor.

Anyway, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the old line grain trade and its associations with their network of inside and outside politics, put an end to the Grain Marketing Company. That is an established fact, at any rate. George E. Marey and Emanuel F. Rosenbaum risked their business hides, and gave the farmers the benefit of their unequalled experience in the pit, to try and work out a comprehensive and legitimate marketing program. They brought the greatest string of export and terminal elevators in the world, to the farmers' door. They did much to eliminate speculative manipulation in the Board of Trade. They made a success of their end of the business, and it would have become a truly co-operative enterprise if the farmers had risen above petty politics and personal enmities. It was a big step ahead, a thoroughly practical plan to put the farmers in control of their own marketing machinery. The vehicle was there, but the farmers were not ready to drive it. Marey and Rosenbaum are back at their old stands, sadder and wiser men. Co-operative marketing, as applied to grain at least, is back where it started from. Perhaps out of the ashes of this failure may arise the ideal plan that all will accept. But first of all there has got to be a lot of education, and American agriculture has got to have a real leader who can win the confidence of the farmers at large, so that factional opportunism will be forever obliterated.

The Clydesdale Supplies a Real Need

Continued from Page 8

years I find importations of Clydesdales for the different years to be as follows: 1923, 48, of which 14 were brought in from the United States; 1922, 33 (2 from the United States); 1920, 70 (6 from the United States); 1917, 92 (34 from the United States). There were no Clydesdales imported from the United States in 1924.

During the war and for a year or two afterward, prices for good breeding stock in Scotland were so high as to make importing very costly. The importer took long chances in buying stallions at the prices asked, and paying the high transportation charges to bring them to this side of the Atlantic. Consequently, importations fell off as

compared with earlier years, and we had to depend upon the imported horses already in the country and upon our home-bred stock to maintain breeding operations. Today prices in the old land have dropped to pre-war levels, though there has been little or no reduction in the cost of bringing them to this side of the Atlantic. The real "toppers" in Clydesdale stallions in Scotland are still high enough in price, if they are priced at all, so importers have to do the best they can, and buy in keeping with their means, and what the present condition of the industry here will warrant them in importing. The demand for good quality heavy-weight drafters has had its influence upon the kind of breeding stock imported. The percentage of "wee" Clydes finding their way to Canada these days is small as compared with some years back, all of which is very much to the good of the breed, and to the future of Clydesdale breeding in Canada.

The General Situation

In closing, a few words on the general position of horse breeding in Canada, as gleaned from statistics, may not be amiss. In 1924 there was a decrease of 291,100 in the number of colts and fillies or young stock coming on to supply the annual wastage as compared with 1919, or just five years previous. This represents a decrease of 47 per cent. With the horse assuming in many lines its old-time place of service in the city and on the farm, with many old and nearly worn out horses now in use especially on farms, and with the annual wastage pretty constant from year to year and likely to increase pretty rapidly as these old horses peter out, the outlook as regards horse supply in the future is not overly optimistic. The present over supply of mediocre stuff already referred to will not last forever. No farmer these days is foolish enough to breed and raise any more of them.

The number of stallions in Canada has decreased nearly 42 per cent. since 1919. In other words, there were 20,492 fewer stallions in 1924 than in 1919.

Do not these figures and the other conditions referred to point to a much brighter future for horse breeding, providing attention is given to producing the types in demand?

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

the pool will quickly show you how you can do better. Co-operation, properly applied, like charity, "never faileth." Join the pool, and be up-to-date.

The next annual convention will mark the completion of "a quarter century of progress" on the part of the S.G.G.A. For that reason the executive wish it to show the high-water mark in membership.

It will not only close a quarter century's progress, but, we hope and believe, will open out a new era by the union of the two farmers' organizations in the province. Let us celebrate the occasion by turning over to the united body the largest membership we have ever had. Get every farmer in your district inside the association by the close of the year, and so make a record membership possible.

James Campbell, of Parkbeg, has been appointed secretary of the Holyrood G.G.A. in succession to John Skimming, who has resigned the position.

In writing the Central office with reference to the debating contest at present being arranged throughout the province, Mrs. M. A. Misenheimer, of Nokomis, says Nokomis will have a team to debate. That is definite and practical. Let every district take the matter up in the same spirit and the success of the contest will be assured.

The Book of the West

Howard Angus Kennedy, veteran newspaper man, author and western old-timer, has written the story of Western Canada in this volume in a way that is different from that attempted by other historians. In fact, his introductory note to the book says that it is the story of Western Canada, its birth and early advance, its youthful combats, its peaceful settlement, its great transformation and its present ways. Mr. Kennedy's first introduction to the West was during the North-West rebellion, the first and last Indian war in Western Canada, in which he was war correspondent for the Montreal Witness. In the ensuing 40 years he has made a very intimate acquaintance with the country, and is now engaged in farming part time in Alberta.

In writing the story of the West, Mr. Kennedy takes us back to the pre-historic era, the age of the gigantosaurs or giant lizards and the other pre-historic monsters, the fossilized skeletons of which have recently been unearthed in the Red Deer Valley in Alberta. In a rapid sketch he describes the coming of the Indians and the advent of the first white man, then the reign of "king beaver" and the era of the fur-traders, with the struggles of the rival companies and the final amalgamation. The organ-

ization of the Mounted Police and the wonderful work which that body did in maintaining order over a vast sparsely-settled territory is given full credit. The second Riel rebellion is covered in one chapter. Then comes the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the inrush of immigrants from all parts of the world.

Mr. Kennedy relates many interesting stories of conversations he has had with new settlers from various lands. He then takes an imaginary trip over the country by aeroplane and gives a panoramic view of the country, and touches on the life and spirit of the western people. The book is a short one, 205 pages, and might be described as a rapid sketch of the history, development and growth of the territory now included in the four western provinces of the Dominion. It is published by the Ryerson Press, of Toronto, and sells at \$2.00.

Smoke

T & B

For enjoyment, fill your pipe with T & B



CLOTH REMNANTS

We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as, ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds; latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

George Gratian, Mfg. Agent, New Glasgow, Que.

DO NOT DEFER YOUR DECISION

4½% PROVINCIAL GUARANTEE



SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Learn how to save—Choose a good investment—Begin now.

- ☞ Purchase Province of Alberta "Demand Savings Certificates."
- ☞ They bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.
- ☞ They are issued at par in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000.
- ☞ They are redeemable at par on demand at the office of the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
- ☞ They are backed by *all the Resources of the Province of Alberta.*

Remittances should be made by marked cheque, money order or postal note. All cheques receivable at par.

For further particulars, write or apply to

HON. R. G. REID,
Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

Cleans Like China

When you use **SMP** Enameled Ware Utensils, you never need to scrape, scour and scrub the way some wares demand. Hot water, soap, a cloth—that's all you need to clean them. It washes like china, has the cleanliness and surface of china, but wears like steel. Don't be the slave of your cooking ware; equip with clean, pure sanitary, lasting

SMP

Enameled

WARE 181A



Have You Tasted

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Those who have used Japan, Young Hyson or Gunpowder Tea will appreciate the superiority of this delicious blend, always so pure and rich. Try it.

Coats of Beauty

The newest of the World's fashions

Any woman wearing either of these coats would be admired by all. You can have either or both for less money than elsewhere in Canada, and the price is the same no matter where you live.

Our method of selling "Hallam" Furs and Garments "direct to wearer" by mail saves you the retail profits.

There is a wonderful array of bargains in wearing apparel illustrated in

Hallam's Fashion Book

showing the newest popular modes from Paris, London, New York and Toronto in

Furs "from Trapper to Wearer"

Fur Coats Scarfs Chokers
Dresses Millinery Shoes
Cloth Coats Fur Trimmed
or Untrimmed

This book is **FREE**—Send for your copy to-day, address as below.

Hallam Mail Order Corporation Limited
457 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO



The Countrywoman

Greater Happiness for Women

TO a modern young woman it is positively refreshing to hear a lady of 70 exclaim: "My dear, I cannot tell you how thankful I am to be living in this generation." After hearing various pessimists rail about present-day manners and customs, such an expression of opinion acted like a tonic. When we enquired the reason for her happiness at being alive today, this lady of grace and refinement explained that women do not grow old as in the days of her youth. "Why," she said, "I remember women retiring to the hearthside and putting on caps at the age of 35. Today, they seem to retain their youth almost indefinitely. We who are getting on in years can do so much more now than would have been permitted years ago. If I want to skate I could do so without being considered unladylike, while within my remembrance a person of 40 would have been frowned upon for doing the same thing, no matter how much she wished to skate. Then there's the question of clothing. It is such a comfort to be rid of the distorting corsets of my younger days and the equally uncomfortable outer garments with their tight necks, long skirts and ugly bustles."

Everybody knows some older person who is in the habit of comparing unfavorably the ways and manners of today with those of the past. This is by no means a peculiarity of the present era, but has been the custom among the pessimists of preceding decades. It is quite true that there are undesirable features about the twentieth century, but looking at the situation from all angles, the position of women is vastly superior to what it was in the past. Quite apart from securing the franchise and economic independence, women have gained much physical freedom. Loose, comfortable clothing permits the body to move naturally, gymnastics develop the muscles, while out-of-door sports raise the standard of feminine health to a much higher level. Taking it all in all this generation, from a feminine standpoint, is a vast improvement on those which have gone before.

Speaking One's Mind

"I always say exactly what I think," says Mrs. Jones, and wonders why she is the most unpopular and friendless person in the whole community. There are a great many people in the world, who, like Mrs. Jones, pride themselves on always "speaking their mind!" We meet them in the country, in town, in business and in social life—and sometimes we have to live with them.

In certain cases this form of frankness is the expression of a fearless and courageous spirit, but sometimes, unfortunately, it is the expression of a mean and venomous disposition. We have all met those people who seem to delight in inflicting a pin-prick with a sting: who rush headlong into any discussion and express their opinion, regardless of whether they cause annoyance, distress or embarrassment; who will pursue a subject to an unpleasant conclusion, apparently oblivious of the expressions of distaste which may appear on the countenances of their hearers.

While it may be our privilege to think what we like, I do not think it is our privilege to express our thoughts when they may mean distress or discomfort to others. Many sensitive men and women have been irretrievably hurt by the too outspoken person,

and misplaced frankness on the part interfering busybodies has even brought about domestic disturbances. Unfortunately, the misguided people who are the cause of all the trouble and unhappiness rarely appreciate the fact that they are responsible, and proceed blithely upon their way, scattering venom as they go. I have noticed that those people who pride themselves on saying "exactly what they think," very much resent the procedure when it is applied to themselves!

Most of us are at times tempted to "speak our mind" without thought of possible consequences. We might do well to remember, however, the advice of the old philosopher who suggested that every criticism of another should be subjected to three tests before being given expression: Is it necessary? Is it true? Is it kind?—Kathleen Strange.

Before Eating Fruit

Have you ever seen people buy plums, peaches, apples and other fruit from the stores and "dig right into them"—skin and all? And grapes, too, "fresh" from the basket. It is quite customary to do this, and likely we have done it ourselves, but in such cases we forget that fruit does not come straight from the tree to our mouths. Sometimes it has stood uncovered in the shop, where it was exposed to dust and flies as well as to the stuffy atmosphere of the store itself. Even if carefully handled it has come into contact with train dust in transportation. Perhaps the hands that picked it were not entirely clean.

When the war was on I worked for part of a season on a large fruit farm where the picking was usually done under fairly sanitary conditions. While there were well-defined laws with regard to picking and packing, I should not care to eat the fruit without first washing it.

In the days when every family grew its own fruit there was not the same danger of contamination, but when it passes through so many hands and travels such long distances, it needs washing at least. It has been customary to say, "Well, we must all eat our peek of dirt," or "What we don't know won't hurt us," but if the diseases transmitted by unclean food were tabulated, people would pay more attention to the question. The safest and sanest thing to do is to wash raw fruit before eating it. This can easily be done by placing it in a colander or strainer and pouring water over it. Boiling, of course, destroys germs, but cooked fruit loses some of its minerals and vitamins, so in most cases it is better to wash it and eat it raw.—M. W. Fox.

Planning for Labor-Savers

The attitude of many women toward labor-savers, reminds me of the story of the traveller, who called in for dinner at a farm home. While the men were eating, the good lady busied herself chasing the hordes of flies which were on everything and in everything. The traveller ventured to

remark that screens could now be secured to keep out the flies, and related their advantages. At last the good woman remarked, "Ah, well, but wouldn't that be sort of lazy?"

I know a woman very well who always did her washing on the board and had no wringer. There were small children and always one hired man, in addition to extra help in the busy seasons. Yet this woman continued to wash at least twice a

Growing Old

A little more grey in the lessening hair
Each day as the years go by;
A little more stooping of the form,
A little more dim the eye.
A little more faltering of the step
As we tread life's pathway o'er
But a little nearer every day
To the ones who have gone before.
A little more halting of the gait,
And a dullness of the ear;
A growing weariness of the frame
With each swift-passing year.
A fading of hopes, and ambitions, too,
A faltering in life's quest;
But a little nearer every day
To a sweet and peaceful rest.
A little more loneliness in life
As the dear ones pass away;
A bigger claim on the Heavenly land
With every passing day.
A little farther from toil and care,
A little less way to roam;
A drawing near to a peaceful voyage
And a happy welcome home.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

NOW YOU CAN BUY IT IN CANADA

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH SYRUP

SOLD EVERYWHERE

week, with no thought of better equipment. At last she fell ill. It was impossible to secure help, so friend husband had to take charge of the household duties. He washed just three times on that board, then bought a power washer, and do you know, that woman was really put out because the machine cost over \$100. She was sure she could "make do" with what she had and did not seem to realize that their yard was filled with devices for making her partner's work lighter. But she would have willingly gone on, using her strength unnecessarily. How many women one meets that try to

"make do" instead of seeing what they may save themselves.

Now is the time to plan for the labor-savers we ought to have, whether it be a bit of linoleum or a dumb-waiter. If plans are not made in advance we are apt to purchase what the salesman tells us is the best, whereas if we study the matter out for ourselves, we know what we want and need and are thus able to spend to better advantage. And if every homemaker would try to secure some labor-saver, there are very few who would not succeed, for most men are willing to co-operate with their wives in this respect.—Lulu Llewellyn.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

[Editor's Note.—Since the publication of J. T. Hull's article on evolution in the issue of August 19, The Guide has received an overwhelming number of letters attacking and defending that theory. For 10 weeks we have made selections from these letters impartially for publication in the Forum. The subject has been thoroughly aired and The Guide has refrained from editorial comment even when heavily attacked. With the two following letters, from Mr. Brown and Mr. Talbot, one representing each side, the argument is now closed, as we find that it is using Forum space to the exclusion of other important topics].

Evolution

The Editor.—J. T. Hull has a very good article on "Evolution" in The Grain Growers' Guide for August. Till Tennessee started its pre-historic movement, I thought we were long past "Evolution" and Darwin.

As to the religious side of "Evolution," I will give you what I was taught over 40 years ago. It may help you if you are attacked, even though modern knowledge may have long ago passed Almond of Loretto and what he tried to teach us when we were boys, so as to help us in answering these problems, which were common arguments in the sixth form room.

"The universe consists of three things—matter, energy and spirit—all definite and eternal, spirit being the eternal creator and mover of the whole. Matter and energy are never either increased or diminished, nor in the very smallest particular do they ever depart from certain uniformities of action which we call laws, but they cannot explain life or consciousness, nor can they explain the purpose which, as if fighting against enormous obstacles, yet runs through the ages, always making towards the happiness of living things. This pervasive spirit is what we call God.

Life in this, and no doubt in every world, begins from very small beginnings, as it does in the human embryo. When it has the power of reflecting upon itself it is called rational or spiritual. In this world rational or spiritual life exists only in man. Rational or spiritual life shows itself by reflecting purpose. When we find tools, there was man. When man has selected, he has been aware of the Great Spirit; then begins religion. This was at least 80,000 years ago. From then till now man has been seeking after a knowledge of the Great Spirit, under various names at their base.

It is impossible to suppose that if there was a way of thinking about the Great Spirit, a recognition of which would make the difference of happiness or misery after death, it would not have been so clearly made known that no doubt could have been entertained. Yet in all ages men have felt no doubt that they had come to a knowledge of the only way which was right and true. This evidently is part of the divine purpose that when man's education is still going on, he shall believe he has found out the truth. But at most only one of these religions can, in this sense, be true. And if one were so, in this sense, it is inconceivable to my mind that it should not have been told to all men. It is equally inconceivable that when it is told, its meaning should be left so doubtful that men should quarrel with each other, and kill each other, on account of differences which could not have existed, had the revelation been clear.

But take another view of revelation, as to the teaching of conduct. Here we are on sure ground. On the main points all religions agree in theory, though many have distorted their beliefs in practice, as the old sun-worshippers by immorality, and the Christians by persecution. But in knowledge of conduct, and of the Great Spirit who is the inspirer of right conduct, there has been the same sort of advance that there has been in knowledge about matter and energy.

What men like Bacon and Darwin and others did about the material world, Moses, Socrates, Buddha, Confucius and others did for knowledge of the spiritual world. But such knowledge was imperfect and limited. Jesus Christ made it absolute. His doctrine of the Kingdom of Heaven is

final. Christ took the partial and local discoveries (so to speak) of Moses and others and made them universal. The Kingdom of Heaven, if realized would indeed make life worth living. It should be a state of righteousness and rationality, and therefore of happiness.

I have worked very hard at this. I tremble for the world, as I see the old beliefs simply crumbling away because they are absolutely untenable. They are the husk of Christianity. The kernel is the doctrine of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the duty of every man to do his best to bring it about, and the hope of a happy survival, founded on the survival of Jesus Christ. This belief condemns no other religions. It regards them all as feeling after God. But it does away with Christianity appearing as an abnormal and unaccountable excrescence on the 80,000 years of mankind, an excrescence out of harmony with all nature; a revelation, however, absolutely transparent and self-evident as to conduct and the ideal of life.

The doctrines, however, which have grown out of it are clearly of human origin as the essence of it is divine. For while the latter is so clear that he who runs may read, the former are so obscure that men never did and never will agree about any one of them. The one has the cogency and certainty of the laws of nature, the other the instability and disputableness of human opinion. With these ideas I left school 40 years ago and they have made modern science as it advanced, seem to work in perfect harmony with the Bible.

I hope you are not bored with all this from a farmer whose life has not been a success. The stand for common sense taken by The Guide in such a serious matter moved me to write to you as I would fain see your paper really a guide to the people.

I hope I have made clear that Christianity is a revelation of or for our conduct and ideals and that Darwinian doctrines have nothing to do with the real Bible of God, and only clash with what men have added to it.—James Browne, Neudorf, Sask.

An Anti-Evolutionist Speaks

The Editor.—I have been thoroughly disgusted with the lack of responsibility shown by The Guide, and indeed by the whole of the secular press, in the comment on the evolution trial which it has allowed or encouraged. I like to think that Western Canada is just as much a God-fearing country as Tennessee, and had the issue been raised here, the dangerous modern tendency toward the rationalization of religion would have been just as inexorably checked. While the state officials of Tennessee were so splendidly doing their duty, the whole tribe of editors from coast to coast, Canadian and American, treated the trial with deplorable flippancy, in many cases siding openly with the forces of irreligion, at all times contemptuous of the simple faith of those of us who are willing to rest our case on the word of God, without the need of theories sweated out by the human brain. What was really a triumph for religion, for we have to remember after all that Scopes was convicted, has been turned into a carnival of agnosticism by the irresponsible liberty of the press.

The evolution theory is revolting to the mind of every true churchman. There can be no toleration of it, nor of a science which supports it. The secular school of today and the neutrally-minded school

teacher are the parents of tomorrow's free-thought. The legislators of Tennessee attacked the evil at its source. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the next engagement between the forces of Christ and anti-Christ the press will be effectively muzzled, so that the decree of the courts and the purpose animating the defenders of religion will not be obscured or negated.—Roger Talbot, Regina.

The League of Nations

The Editor.—In your last issue is an article by Carl Axelsson. I wish to congratulate Mr. Axelsson for writing it and The Guide for printing it. It is so very seldom that you hear any common sense about The League of Nations that I cannot help writing a few lines in appreciation. I am sure most people believe the same as Mr. Axelsson. If we study its history and also if we study the names of those that framed The League of Nations, we should know that it was not meant to deliver us from war, but is just camouflage, and the biggest bunk which the militarist is trying to make the people swallow. It is a shame to spend money on membership in it. I have heard Canada is spending \$200,000 a year as a member. If that is right, Mr. Editor, I would suggest that we take up a petition on a large scale to have Canada drop its membership, as we can never be rid of war as long as the cause of war exist.—N. A. Johnson.

A "Classified Ad." Will Sell It

Read the "Classified" advertising section, and see the variety of offerings listed. You may find something you need or see where someone wants something you can sell.

The cost of advertising surplus farm products, poultry, livestock, seed grain and machinery is small—the results are very profitable. For rates and other information see top of page 21.

Cozy Floors for Indoor Days

There is nothing like cheery, colorful Dominion Linoleum for brightening up the old home. It will brighten up every room in the house and make such an improvement that everyone will notice it. And such wonderful wear—nothing seems to hurt the firm, smooth, waterproof surface of Dominion Linoleum.

Dominion Linoleum

is the easiest of floors to keep spotlessly clean. Light mopping or brushing is all the work needed to keep it looking nice. You could not wish for a better floor or one that will give you more genuine pride and satisfaction, particularly when you remember the little it costs.

Dominion Linoleum Rugs

have all the practical, work-saving advantages of Dominion Linoleum and are just as enduring. Made in popular sizes in a wide range of beautiful designs. Need no fastening. Low in price but high in quality.

At all House Furnishing and General Stores



Always turn over the edge when laying and look for the strong, long-fibre burlap back. It guarantees years of satisfactory wear. Dominion Linoleum and Rugs and Dominion Inlaid Linoleum, are made in Canada by the manufacturers of the famous Dominion Battleship Linoleum.





This Lovely Big Doll Free to Girls

This lovely Doll is sixteen inches tall. She has beautiful soft, curly hair, and eyes that open and shut. She wears a lovely dress trimmed with lace, and has real shoes and stockings and hat. Her arms, legs and head all move, and she is a real lady.

We will give you this lovely Doll free of charge if you will sell just 40 packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards, Booklets, Seals and Tags at 10 cents a package.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When they are sold you send us our money and we send you the lovely Doll by mail, with all charges prepaid. We guarantee the sale of every package, and take back any not sold.

HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept. 48, Toronto (2), Ont.



This Watch FREE to Boys

This splendid Watch is stem-wind and stem-set. Good works in polished nickel case. A good time-keeper.

We will give you this splendid Watch free of all charge if you will sell four dollars' worth of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards, Folders and Seals at 10 cents a package.

Send us your name and we will send the cards to you by mail. When sold you send us our money and we send you the watch prepaid. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept. 47, Toronto (2), Ont.

75,000 farmers Buy, Sell and Exchange through the classified columns

PUZZLE FIND THE TEACHER



First 2 Prizes—each a Wrist Watch. Second 2 Prizes—each a Gent's Watch. Third 2 Prizes—each a Camera. Hundreds of other Good Prizes

Find the Teacher, mark her with an X, and sell 16 packets of Ideal Starch Gloss at 15c a packet, and you win one of the above prizes. This is real easy so why not have a try! If you want to do this, send us your answer at once and if it is correct we will send you the Starch Gloss by return mail. Every Prize Guaranteed

IDEAL PRODUCTS, Desk D, Waterford, Ont.

Wrist Watch GIVEN

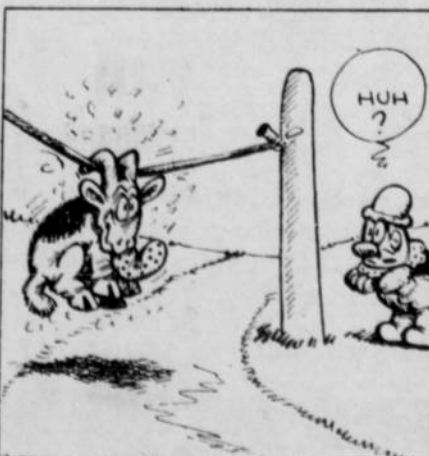


for selling only 20 boxes of Perfumes at 25c a box. No other conditions, & no waiting. Sell the perfume and this

dandy Wrist Watch is yours FREE. Suitable for Girls or Boys. Send your Name and Address NOW to New Idea Gift Co., No. 4, Waterford, Ont.

THE DOO DADS

Tiny hung the washing on the line, and he earned the ice-cream cone, though he didn't do it exactly as Nicky Nutt had expected. Nicky Nutt is a comical lad, who lives in Dooville, and Tiny is his pet elephant—just a baby, but very large. Nicky is constantly getting work to do, and making Tiny do the work while he, Nicky, collects the money. The other day he was hired to clean up the rubbish from the street. Instead of doing it himself he gave Tiny the rake and put him to the task. "G'wan, now," he ordered, "get a move on you. If you haven't cleaned up all that rubbish by the time I get back you'll be sorry." Tiny went to work with the rake. He did not like it, but he felt that he must. While he was working away a goat peeped from behind a fence, and saw what Tiny was doing. The goat wanted that rubbish for himself. He was hungry, and it looked good to eat—for a goat. There was just one way to get Tiny away and to get that rubbish for himself, and the goat took that way. He dashed out from behind the fence and butted Tiny so hard that his teeth rattled and he saw a thousand stars. Tiny ran a little distance and stopped to look back. He was astonished at what he saw. The goat was eating the rubbish. That suited Tiny very well, so he went to sleep right there in the street. The goat finished the rubbish and went back behind the fence. Presently Nicky Nutt came along to see how the work was progressing. He was much pleased to find the rubbish all gone. "My stars, Tiny," he exclaimed, "you sure did a good job cleaning that rubbish away." Then Nicky had another proposal. He held out an ice-cream cone. "Tiny, there's a basket of wet clothes in our backyard. You go and hang them on the line and I'll give you this ice-cream cone." Tiny was pleased with this offer. He went slowly home, but the goat had heard Nicky, and he had gone quickly. When Tiny reached the yard and looked inside the goat had eaten everything in the basket except a pair of Nicky's trousers, and he was chewing on them. Tiny took the empty basket, and, pushing it ahead of him, went back to where Nicky was waiting. There was a broad grin on Tiny's face. He seemed much pleased. "What!" cried the astonished Nicky. "You mean to tell me that already you have hung all those clothes on the line?" Nicky could scarcely believe it, so he started home to see if it were true, calling back over his shoulder to Tiny: "I'll keep my word. You'll get the cone if you really have hung those clothes on the line." When Nicky got home this is what he found: the goat, hanging by his horns on the clothes-line, with part of Nicky's trousers hanging from his mouth. Tiny had hung up the goat, with the clothes inside of him. But Nicky kept his word. He marched back to where the grinning Tiny stood, and held out the ice-cream cone. "Here—take it," said he in a tone of disgust.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 15 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOR SALE—FOREST HOME FARM—SHORT-horn bulls, 17 Oxford-Down rams, 17 Yorkshire boars. Splendid lot of Barred Rock cockerels and young hens, from approved flock. Stations: Roland and Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS AND STOCKMEN!—Write for copy Dominion Government Pamphlet, No. 18, which gives in detail the advantages of feeding standard recombined screenings to swine, cattle or sheep. Malden Elevator Co. Ltd., 227 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 42-5

HORSES AND PONIES

J. H. CROWE'S EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED PERCHERONS NOVEMBER 10, at Maple Valley Farm, adjoining town of Gilbert Plains, Man., 40 head of mares, fillies, colts, stallions. Fifteen mares safe in foal to Grand Champion horse, Conqueror. Horses from this herd have won hundreds of prizes, a great many firsts, reserves, grand championships, diplomas, cups, gold and silver medals. Terms will be one-half cash on mares, fillies, colts. Stallions, one-third. Don't forget the date

BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR TRADE FOR stock, gas tractor or separator. E. Hodgen, Halbrite, Sask. 42-3

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE REGISTERED Angus bull. Harry Mason, Brandon, Man.

Ayrshires

PURE-BRED AND GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS, good producers. Bull calves from four months to 11 months. Herd sire, Grandview Golden Pilot, champion western shows. Apply James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 43-3

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, EIGHT TO SIX months, large, well marked, \$35, papers included. S. J. Fullerton, Dinsmore, Sask. 42-2

Herefords

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE or exchange. Registered Oxford ram lambs for sale. Wm. Sadler, Markerville, Alta. 42-2

Holsteins

PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS—IMMEDIATE DE-livery T.B. tested bull and heifer calves from highest producing dairy stock in Saskatchewan; also good milkers, R.O.P. record. Surprisingly low prices. White Farms, Holstein Breeders, Lockwood, Sask.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, 15 MONTHS old, large, well-developed, from show bull and good producing cow. Price \$65. S. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask. 41-3

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES, all ages, R.O.P. tested. Alfred L. Peterson, Edberg, Alta. 41-6

SELLING—REGISTERED HERD BULL, HOL-stein, age seven, quiet. Priced to sell. Hans Holm, Outlook, Sask. 42-2

Jerseys

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULL, RIN-ing two years; pure-bred Jersey bull calf, eight months. Paterson and Eckdale, Bellevue Jersey Farm, Viceroy, Sask.

SELLING—JERSEY BULL, ALSO BULL CALF, African geese. Mrs. Helen Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 43-2

Red Polls

FOR SALE OR TRADE—NINE REGISTERED Red-Poll cattle. Will trade for good 15-30 tractor, John Deere or McCormick-Deering preferred. Must be in good condition. Harry Anderson, Lowe Farm, Man. 43-3

Shorthorns

THREE-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, BY FAMOUS breeding bull, Shenley Baronet 2nd, low, thick, sappy kind, in calf to Village Master, straight Scotch bull. Herd fully accredited. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man. 42-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, TWO years old, \$75. H. D. Behrman, Vidora, Sask.

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, yearlings and younger. Crated for shipment. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—YOUNG STOCK for sale. Herd fully accredited. Prices right. Wm. Morton, Gladstone, Man. 43-5

SWINE

Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, \$20. ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 43-5

BERKSHIRE BOARS—BACON TYPE, APRIL farrow, extra good, \$20, with papers. Wm. J. Waddell, Khehive, Sask. 43-2

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—ANY SEX, ANY age, spring boars, \$25 and \$30, papers free. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 42-2

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC—JERSEY pigs, either sex, \$12, July litters, bacon type. Toulouse geese, Bronze gobblers. E. A. Regner, Pincher Creek, Alta. 43-3

REGISTERED BOAR, 18 MONTHS, PAPERS \$45; April boars, papers, \$22. Thos. E. Murphy, Neville, Sask. 43-3

Hampshires

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE, FOUR ONLY, EARLY serviceable boars. Good ones, from mature stock, \$25 each, registered. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, two years past, prolific and sure, \$25. S. H. Dewey, Lucky Lake, Sask.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

LIVESTOCK

Tamworths

TAMWORTHS BETTER THAN EVER—THE Tamworths we are offering for the fall and winter trade are the best we have ever had. Different prices for different requirements. State your wants. Both sexes. All ages. High How Stock Farm, Dawsland, Alta. Thos. Noble. 42-3

Yorkshires

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS, SEVEN months, from imported boar, Brigadier of Walton, bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, of Warrington, England, and good stock dam of splendid breeding, first and second prize at Yorkton fair, \$30. Mrs. Robt. Stevenson, Yorkton, Sask. 41-3

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, VARSITY Lad, No. 3, 81311, born March 19, 1922, bred by University of Saskatchewan. Grand champion at Regina Fair, 1924. What offers? Also some, nine months old, at \$35. Thos. McKeand, Lampman, Sask. 43-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY litters, either sex, genuine bacon type, sired by our grand champion boar and a boar from our imported boar. Satisfaction guaranteed or we will return your money. C. C. Evans & Son, Weyburn, Sask. 43-8

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, POPLAR-field Boy Al, 98052, born July 18, 1923, good length, good getter, keen server, \$30; papers included for quick sale. C. R. Snyder, Poplarfield, Man. 42-2

SELLING—THREE UNIVERSITY BRED YORK-shire boars, six months old, \$35 each. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 42-5

REGISTERED APRIL YORKSHIRES, GRAND-sire imported, boars or sows, \$20 each. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask. 41-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, from mature stock, \$8.00 each, crates free; papers, \$1.00 extra. R. S. Baird, Siltan, Sask. 39-6

BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE SOWS, WILL BE bred to farrow in March, \$30, \$35, \$40. J. Torrance, Regent, Man. 43-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 1½ YEAR old, \$25. H. D. Behrman, Vidora, Sask. 41-4

SHEEP

Various

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN AND SHROPSHIRE ewes, also few choice grades. Over 1,000 ribbons have been won from this flock during past three years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 38-1

FOR SALE—125 WELL BRED GRADE EWES, 110 lambs, registered Hampshire rams; two-power sheep clippers; 500 rods woven wire. H. W. Bovee, Maryfield, Sask.

FOR SALE—LEICESTER AND OXFORD RAMS, two and three star. Leicester shearling, \$25; ram lamb, \$25; two Oxford lambs, \$25 each; shearling, \$25. A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man.

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED OXFORD-Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs. Phone or write Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED SUFFOLK RAM lambs, government graded. A. H. Sarjeant, Bawlf, Alta. 43-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEAR-ling ram, good quality. Priced to sell. Jas. Hutton, Redvers, Sask. 42-2

SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25 EACH. Sired by prize-winning ram. Stewart Brown, Mayfield, Man. 42-4

SELLING—60 YOUNG GRADE EWES, GUY Rogers, High Prairie, Alta. 42-3

100 OXFORD GRADE EWES, PRICED RIGHT, Apply Arthur Chicoine, Storthoaks, Sask.

GOATS

PURE-BRED ANGORA GOATS, ALL AGES, at \$12 each. Gordon Clarke, McCrory, Man. 42-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

50 PAIRS REGISTERED SILVER BLACK breeding foxes at the wonderfully successful MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B., well colored, well furled, well bred, handsome animals. All proven breeders on which 100% increase is guaranteed. Can ranch your pair here first year. Ship young and old ones next summer with full advice how to care for them, pen and den plans, etc. Write fully for what you want in foxes, time, terms, cash, etc. 43-4

DOMINION REGISTERED SILVER FOXES. Most profitable livestock proposition. Start with best breeding stock. Make more money by buying from a big ranch with outstanding reputation. 330 pups to select from. Prices right. Quality unsurpassed. Honest dealings. Winnipeg Silver Fox Co. Ltd., Bird's Hill, Man. S. Klitberg.

PAIR RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS. MALE IS champion, never been beaten. One English greyhound, female. All trained on coyotes. Also litter of Russian puppies. Above dogs and pups registered in Canadian Kennel Club. W. N. Harris, Herschel, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED RUSSIAN wolfhound bitch, ready to train, \$50; one guaranteed grey and stag cross bitch, three years, \$10; one retriever, ready to train, \$25. William Guth-Lert, Chamberlain, Sask.

WHIRLWIND COYOTE HOUNDS, RUSSIAN wolfhounds, staghounds, Irish wolfhounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, coyotes, collies, fox terriers, etc. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-3

BLACK FLEMISH AND CHECKERED GIANT rabbits, bred, pair, \$5.00; three-month pair, \$3.00; Chinchillas, bred, pair, \$25; three-month pair, \$15. Emerson Thaler, Elmwood, Ontario.

SELLING—EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD WOLF-hounds, cross Russian and Greyhound, \$15; male and female Russian wolfhound, two and four years old, \$30 each. C. Radick, Treherne, Man.

SELLING—MY PACK OF WOLFHOUNDS, Grey and Irish cross, pups and grown dogs. Write William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 42-3

SELLING—PAIR WOLFHOUNDS, TRAINED to catch, \$30. Write Frank Tomecek, Glenaida, Sask. 42-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—ORDERS BOOKED. Shipment October and later. Geo. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask. 39-6

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, SABLE and white, beauties, males, \$10; females, \$8.00; papers free. S. Northwood, Coronation, Alta. 39-5

THREE YOUNG WOLFHOUNDS, PARENTS very good killers, three for \$30. H. K. Wiebe, Herbert, Sask. 42-2

BEAUTIFUL IRISH RETRIEVER, MALE, splendid hunter, \$20. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask. 43-2

SELLING—HOUNDS, TEN MONTHS TO three years, fast killers. Selling all; going trapping. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 43-2

GRADE COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS EXCELLENT healers, males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, PARENTS fast, sure killers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 43-6

FOR SALE—SINGING CANARIES, \$5.00 EACH. W. Orman, Lebreton, Sask. 43-2

FOR SALE—TRIO YEARLING GREY RAC-coons, \$35. W. Marguardt, Artland, Sask.

SELLING—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOXHOUND, Box 127, Unity, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, TRAINED AND untrained. Louis Ellard, Strongfield, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER, BLACK, RED and cross foxes. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 41-6

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, FLEUR-DE-Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 41-5

POULTRY

Various

SPECIAL PRICED BRED-TO-LAY PURE-BRED 326-egg strain cockerels, S. C. Puritas, large White Leghorns, \$2.00; three, \$5.00; Sheppard's famous Ancona cockerels, 339 strain, from \$3.00 to \$10. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man. 41-3

PURE-BRED HAMBURG COCKERELS AND pullets, also Barred Rocks. All May hatched. Rose Miller, Kincaid, Sask. 43-2

Leghorns

40 ONLY, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, hatched early April, eggs direct from Stacey's special pens pedigree super layers, splendid birds, \$3.00; four for \$10. Mrs. Thos. Caves, Rowlettta, Sask. 41-3

HIGHEST BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$5.00. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 39-5

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain; cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 41-1

LARGE ENGLISH BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. Ben Frachlich, Marquis, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50 each. Order early. Mrs. T. Peterson, 527 Drumheller, Alta.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.00 each. M. S. Preston, Chauvin, Alta.

Orpingtons

FOR QUICK SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON PUL-lets, May hatched, \$1.00 each; also cockerels, March hatched, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.50. Real good ones. Miss Ethel Williams, Elkhorn, Man.

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK, LAYING STRAIN, COCK-erels, \$1.50; early pullets, \$1.80 dozen. Mrs. Heala, Grand Coulee, Sask. 43-2

SPLENDID BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, direct Park strain, \$2.75; two for \$5.00. A. E. Chant, Macgregor, Man.

COCKERELS—DAMES, 200; SIRE, 315, \$2.00. To trade 315 yearling rooster. S. Young, Howie, Alta. 42-2

POULTRY

Poultry Supplies

MONEY IN EGGS, YES; BUT MORE EGGS, more money. Pratt's Poultry Regulator makes hens produce. Costs one cent a month per hen. Ask your dealer.

BREEDING STOCK—TESTED BRED-TO-LAY Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds. Poultry supply catalogue free. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg.

Rhode Islands

REDUCTION SALE, PURE-BRED RHODE IS-land Reds, 12 yearling hens, \$12, cockerel free; cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. James Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 43-2

SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 41-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

LARGE BRONZE GOBBLETS, FROM 40-POUND tom, May hatch, \$3.50 each. Mrs. M. McLean, Box 28, Hutton, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, April and May hatched, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 43-6

SELLING—WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, SPRING hatch, either sex, \$1.25 each. Mary Low, Marchwell, Sask.

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 75,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. Mrs. Duncan, Lees, Kiskadee, Sask. 42-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF GESE, \$7.50 pair. Lorena Budd, Wadena, Sask. 43-2

Wyandottes

SELLING—PURE-BRED WYANDOTTES, ROSE Comb cockerels, early hatched, \$3.00 each. Mrs. J. Langman, Woodrow, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE YEAR-OLD MALES, from Martin's all-star pens, from \$3.00 up. T. Fawcett, Alonsa, Man. 43-2

SEEDS

Grass Seed

SELLING—BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, sacked, nine cents per pound. Frank McMechan, Lyleton, Man. 39-8

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary.

FOR SALE—WITHIN MILE OF SWAN RIVER, 320 acres, 140 cultivated, 100 more easily broken; fair buildings; 4,300 bushels threshed this year; near churches, elevators, creamery, public and high schools; all conveniences of best town in the valley. Thos. L. Swift, Swan River, Man. 42-3

COMMUNICATION DESIRED WITH OWNER of a large tract of land with improvements, situated not far from a railroad, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Communicate with George A. Colvin, 1133 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 43-2

THREE THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED farms, equipped or unequipped. Will sell en-block or a quarter to full section as desired. State first letter precisely what you want and cash payment. Hughes & Company, owners, Brandon. 43-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 43-1

450 ACRES, 2½ MILES FROM WALPOLE, Sask.; good buildings; mostly cultivated; \$2,000 cash, balance crop payments. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 43-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 42-5

GOOD QUARTER WILD LAND, CHEAP, famous Swan Valley. Geo. Russenholt, Bowman, Man. 40-4

SELLING—160 ACRES, 35 CULTIVATED, suitable for mixed farming, \$500 cash. Mr. Gottlob Eisenman, Ribstone, Alta. 43-3

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA—GET FREE map and literature by writing State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

RENTING—CHOICE HALF-SECTION, GOOD buildings. Reliable married farmer, with out-equipment. Mr. Webb, Grand View, Man.

[Continued on next page]

The End of The Rainbow

may not be in your barnyard, but we'll wager that if you look around you'll find some money. It may be tied up in a piece of machinery, or in livestock that you would be glad to sell, but you can get the money out by running a little Classified Ad. in The Guide—then you'll have a story like this to tell:

"I certainly had good results from my ad. in your paper. I sold all my cockerels and had to return some orders."—F. V. Copeland, Kindersley, Sask.

If we did it for him—We can do it for you

FARM MACHINERY

Various

GUARANTEED OVERHAULED CUSHMAN ENGINES. 4 H.P. battery ignition, \$100; 8 H.P., dual ignition, \$225; 15 H.P. engine, \$400. All prices cash f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg. 43-5

SECOND-HAND FORDSON WITH BELT PULLEY. Oliver 14-inch tractor plow with breaker and stubble bottoms. Bargain. Write J. W. Graham, Assiniboia, Sask. 43-2

SELLING—15-30 OIL-PULL; CHEVROLET touring car; Ford light truck; disc harrows; Primrose cream separator. W. G. Leflar, Dropmore, Man. 43-2

WELL AUGER WITH 100 FEET SHAFTING; 10-20 Titan engine; three-furrow P. & O. plow. Consider cattle in trade. H. A. McIntosh, Cardale, Man. 43-2

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER TWO-HORSE hay baler, almost new, \$150. A. Tonneller, Parkman, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND LIGHT SAW- mill, also small steam tractor. Must be cheap. Apply to Box 22, Benito, Man. 40-3

Autos

McLAUGHLIN SIX TOURING, RUN VERY little, looks and runs like new, \$700 cash, or will take three 1,600-pound Percherons as part, balance cash. Scandrett, Keeler, Sask. 40-5

Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, WINDSHIELDS, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears all descriptions. Used Titan tractor parts. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dorts, McLaughlin, Maxwell, Chevrolet and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 43-8

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS, STARTERS AND ignition repairs. Written guarantee. Official service station for Autolite Bosch, Connecticut, Clum, Delco, Klaxon and Remy. Sharpe's Ltd., Automotive Electrical Engineers, 614 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 43-8

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 43-8

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 40-9

Tractors

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND TITAN 10-20 Tractor in first-class condition. Cheap for cash. Apply Canadian Tillson Farm Motors Limited, 704 Canada Building, Winnipeg. 43-8

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Fritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 43-8

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-13

MISCELLANEOUS

BULBS

FLOWERING BULBS—DIRECT IMPORTA- tions—Hyacinths, Narcissus or Daffodils, Tulips, Easter Lilies, Chinese Lilies, Crocus, etc. Write for bulb catalog, now ready, and 1926 spring seed catalog, ready January. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, 139 Market Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 40-5

COAL

COAL! COAL! COAL!—WRITE FOR OUR cash-with-order prices on Lignite, the most economical coal in the West. H. McLeod & Co., Miners and Shippers of Lignite Coal, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 1011

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

A COURSE AT MALCOLM MILLINERY Design and Dressmaking School opens the way to success and enables you to make money anywhere. A stamped envelope addressed to 551 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, will bring you information. 43-2

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. Send for prospectus. Phone A6524. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 42-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 43-2

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FARMERS' SAFES

SPECIAL FIRE-PROOF SAFE, CONSTRUCTED same as larger safes, outside size 23 in. high, 14 in. wide, 16 in. deep, weighs 250 pounds. Only \$45 at Winnipeg; \$10 cash with order, balance on arrival. Canadian Diebold Safe Co., 183 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. 43-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER HALF-SOLES CAN BE PUT ON leather shoes, overshoes or rubbers at home in a few minutes. Men's large, medium and small sizes, 75c. pair; youths', ladies' and child's sizes, 70c. pair. With cement and instructions. Postpaid anywhere in Canada. Wood Agency, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Send money order or postal note.

HOME REMEDIES, GUARANTEED ECZEMA Remedy. Doctor book free. Prof. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

GUNS AND RIFLES

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 40-5

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. 35c per pound paid for horse hair, delivered Calgary. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E. 43-2

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 16 1/4; Saskatchewan, 17 1/4; Alberta, B.C., 18 cents pound Light Amber, 15 1/4, 16 1/4, 17. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 14, 15, 16 1/4. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—10-30 POUND pails. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Choice Clover—Manitoba, 16 1/4c. pound; Saskatchewan, 17 1/4c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Beautiful Amber, 1c. pound less. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-10

PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee-yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free. Alberta, 18c; Saskatchewan, 17c; Manitoba, 16c.; in 100-pound lots. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 41-5

TEDFORD'S PURE MANITOBA HONEY—FINE quality. Two 60-pound crates delivered Manitoba 17, Saskatchewan 17 1/4 cents pound. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man. 42-5

CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$7.50; CLOVER, Buckwheat mixed, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 42-5

SELLING—CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND TEN- pound lithographed pails, 60 pounds, \$9.30, f.o.b. Carman, Man. Sample, 10 cents. W. F. Somers. 39-5

SPILLET'S CLOVER HONEY—SIX TEN- pound pails, crated, \$9.00, f.o.b. Write for price on large quantities and sample. Isaac Spillett, Dauphin, Man. 43-3

MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER HONEY—SIX ten-pound pails, \$9.00, f.o.b. Dominion City. R. D. Bell, Woodmore, Man. 43-4

SELLING—MANITOBA WHITE HONEY, 60- pound crate, \$9.50. Wm. V. Russell, Grand View, Man. 40-5

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUCCESS- fully treated by entirely new methods. Without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 41-5

LEGAL

MAKE YOUR OWN WILL—BAX WILL FORMS with full instructions and specimen Will, 20 years in use. All stationers, 35c.; by mail, postpaid, three for one dollar. Bax Will Form Co., 181 College St., Toronto. 43-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWOOD—MILL TO consumer. Lowest prices. Highest quality. Order now for early delivery. Price lists, estimates, information free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

MEAT-CURING COMPOUND

"FREEZE-EM-PICKLE" FOR CURING HAMS, shoulders, bacon, corned beef, pickled pork and sausage meat. Complete line butchering tools and supplies. Butchers & Packers Supplies Ltd., 702 Centre St., Calgary. 43-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used-band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

100,000 PEONIES AND PERENNIAL PLANTS, all strong, field-grown stock; 100,000 flowering shrubs, ornamental trees; a splendid stock of apples, plums and cherries; all best lines of small fruits; Caragana for hedge purposes; all grown on our own nurseries. Write for full list. Phone number 527. Island Park Nurseries Ltd., Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-7

TOM THUMB CHERRIES YIELDED A FULL crop in 1925, others failed, \$1.25 each. Macdonald nursery, 75c. Catalog. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

WE WILL PAY FIFTY CENTS EACH FOR accepted photographs of live wild animals, cubs especially desired; also photos of unusual and interesting scenes, gardens, crops, etc. Send either negatives or prints. The Writers' Institute, 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 43-5

POTATOES

FOR SALE—CAR OF POTATOES, F.O.B., IN sacks or bulk. Make offer. Nelson Clark, Treas-bank, Man. 43-2

RADIO SUPPLIES

MEN, YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING radio sets and supplies and get your own outfit at wholesale. Write us for particulars. Radio Mail Order Co., Stirling Bldg., Dept. G, Vancouver, B.C. 41-5

FREE—RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50, LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

YOUNG MAN—TELEGRAPHY OFFERS YOU A real future. Train as telegrapher or station agent. Enroll now. New term opening. Write for prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, Cadomin Bldg., Winnipeg. 39-5

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WE HAVE OPENINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN for a few good salesmen to sell a most complete line of merchandise direct to consumers. Unless you have previous selling experience do not apply, but if you have sales ability this position will assure you a good income. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 43-5

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 42-9

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, \$150- \$250 monthly. Railroads everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 40-5

MAKE MONEY AT HOME DOING WORK FOR us. Particulars free. Kwik Showcard System, 2 Hermant Building, Toronto. 39-5

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, s. lictors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwell Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, s. lictors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 234 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. 39-5

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

TRAPERS, GET MY METHODS OF SNARING coyotes. It can't be beat. Coyotes never break away, they soon choke to death. Spring or balance poles not used. Send stamped envelope for particulars. F. N. Gibson, Box 4003, Strathcona, Alta. 43-2

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules, now stronger; quick death. Mailed postpaid, 30 capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE- built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 39-9

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Ship to us for quick payment and good service. Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1, 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 13-15c. Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 17-19c; 2-5 lbs. 14-16c. Turkeys—Highest Market Price. Dressed poultry 3c per lb. above live weight. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. PREMIER PRODUCE CO. 122 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG

We are in the Market for all Classes of LIVE POULTRY

Our extensive organization enables us to handle your stock promptly and satisfactorily, both in price and service.

We guarantee the following prices up to and including November 3:

Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20-21c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18-19c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16-17c
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over	15c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	13c
Ducks	11-12c
Turkeys	15c
Old Toms	12c
Old Roosters	9c

Crates sent on request. One crate or a car load receives equal attention. Reference: Any broker or produce dealer.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

The Old Reliable Poultry House

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, 15-16c; 4-5 lbs., 13-14c. Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 17-19c; 12-15 lbs. 15-17c. Turkeys, Geese and Ducks—Highest Market Price. 4c per lb. above prices quoted for dressed stock. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write us for crates if required. ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1, 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 13-15c. Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 17-19c; 2-5 lbs., 14-16c. Turkeys—Highest Market Price. Dressed poultry 3c per lb. above live weight. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. DORFMAN PRODUCE CO. 124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG

RAW FURS AND HIDES

Prepare early for the fur season. Write for free illustrated catalogue of traps and supplies. Highest prices paid for Raw Furs, Hides, Horse Hair, etc. Ship promptly. Correspondence solicited.

SYDNEY I. ROBINSON
Head Office: Dept. 10
1709-11 BROAD STREET, REGINA

Sask. Pool Annual Meeting

Continued from Page 3

mended that they be operated on a non-profit basis. The volume of grain passing through the new pool elevators is very encouraging. With the season only half completed the average at the present time has been over 68,000 bushels per elevator. The pool directors do not favor the building of new elevators where facilities for handling grain now exist, but of the 86 elevators now acquired it had been found necessary to build 52 of them because of the difficulty experienced in buying old properties at valuations set by the pool inspectors.

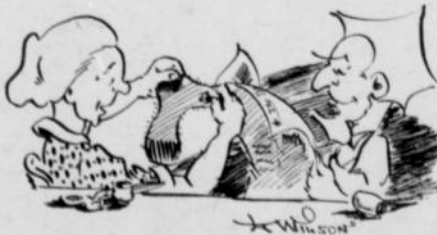
The directors' report expressed confidence in the management of the central selling agency, stating that in its opinion the prices paid for 1924 grain were fair averages. In addition to the two terminals acquired, which handled 10,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, mostly from platform shipments, an additional terminal has been secured under a three-year lease, bringing the total terminal storage capacity up to 2,500,000 bushels. It is estimated that from 55 to 60 per cent. of the 1924 crop was marketed directly, outside the regular exchange channels. Up to date, in this year's operations of the central selling agency, 80 per cent. of the flow of pool wheat was marketed direct. Arrangements with the banks have been uniformly satisfactory.

Pool deliveries of 1925 wheat, up to the time of the compilation of the directors' report, was 39,000,000 bushels, nearly four times as much as at the same date last year.

The financial statement for the year shows the cost of operation to have been \$319,831.07, or slightly over half a cent per bushel. The deduction of two cents per bushel for the acquisition of elevator facilities, provided for under the grower's contract, brought in \$958,238.32. The deduction of 1 per cent. for a commercial reserve amounted to \$756,462.65. This money has been loaned to the central selling agency for the purpose of financing marketing operations, at the rate of 6 per cent.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Darning and Patching

My wife is darning stockings, a noble thing to do, and patching all our frockings where holes are wearing through. She's busy as a plumber, a sawyer or a judge; as harvesters in summer—further, she will not budge. Each fall she piles about her our summer togs and wears, those duds that might be stouter and those with snags and tears, and ere those things are planted in dresser or in chest, it must be said and granted they're fixed their very best. My wife believes in patching, in darning, in repairs; she says, "Most folks are scratching young heads of whitened hairs because they are too given to throwing in the waste a garment that is riven or otherwise defaced. When I was young," she tells us, "a patch was not a shame, and hose like Murphy sells us, or those we buy from Mame, were bought with the intention that they should wear an age, not till some new invention or fabric was the rage! We bought our clothes for wearing when Myrt and I were young, and any minor tearing or button-hole unstrung did not impose on father another load of debt—his daughters were no bother nor big expense, you bet! As sure as you are living, the needle and the shears, the stitches folks were giving to garments in arrears, in those good days departed built up for people now the fortunes that are carted in millions, you'll allow! The darning and the patching of mothers who are gone, the fixing and the thatching for Lucy and for John, made possible the money that fills our present age with gasoline and honey, with savory and sage! The dollars, piled in batches, which modern people know, were needles, thread and patches, just forty years ago."

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 23, 1925.

WHEAT—Deterioration and delayed threshing operations throughout the West has given local markets a firmer tone during the past week, and although American and British markets have experienced declines, Canadian prices have held steady. Reports of export activities do not reflect any urgent demand from the other side and despite the fact that a large percentage of our wheat is in jeopardy, the foreigner shows no apparent desire to provide for future needs to any great extent. Shipments have been fairly regular and the falling off in receipts has made a fairly healthy cash market with practically no deliveries against the October delivery contract thus far. Lower grades have declined somewhat on lack of demand. Shipments of No. 4 wheat have been rather difficult to dispose of without widening the spread under the top grade considerably. Tone of the market generally appears much firmer than for some time past.

OATS—Advanced for the same reason as wheat. There is a good enquiry for oats for October and November delivery, and market at times has appeared to be bare of offerings of oats for these deliveries.

BARLEY—Good shipping demand for all grades with decidedly smaller shipments from the country. Market advanced steadily on comparatively small buying. Undertone is firm with October delivery going to a premium. Market generally is dull and trade extremely light for this time of the year.

FLAX—Slow market and largely speculative. Some demand by crushers for spot flax which is only coming along in small quantities, country deliveries being held up by the weather.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 19 to Oct. 24, inclusive.

	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 126	128	127	127	127	128	128	128	162
Dec. 121	122	122	121	122	123	123	123	154
May 125	126	126	125	126	127	127	127	157
Oats—								
Oct. 44	45	46	47	46	46	44	63	
Dec. 42	42	42	42	42	42	42	63	
May 46	46	46	46	46	46	46	65	
Barley—								
Oct. 63	65	64	65	65	65	64	93	
Dec. 62	63	62	62	62	61	62	90	
May 65	66	66	66	66	65	66	92	
Flax—								
Oct. 233	235	232	233	235	234	236	224	
Dec. 226	229	225	226	228	226	230	224	
May 233	235	233	233	234	233	236	228	
Rye—								
Oct. 73	74	74	74	74	75	75	129	
Dec. 75	77	75	75	75	76	77	129	
May 81	82	82	80	81	81	83	132	

CASH WHEAT

Oct. 19 to Oct. 24, inclusive

	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	127	127	128	127	128	129	128	162
2 N	124	126	125	124	125	125	125	159
3 N	118	120	119	119	119	120	120	154
4	110	112	112	111	112	114	113	142
5	92	98	98	98	98	95	95	129
6	82	84	83	83	83	85	82	117
Feed	72	74	73	73	71	73	75	102

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed October 23 as follows: December, 1d higher at 10s 11d; March, 1d higher at 9s 11d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$4.81. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: December \$1.46; March \$1.44.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat.—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.43 to \$1.68; No. 1 northern, \$1.42 to \$1.47; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.40 to \$1.65; No. 2 northern, \$1.39 to \$1.44; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.35 to \$1.62; No. 3 northern, \$1.34 to \$1.42. Winter wheat.—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.43 to \$1.69; No. 1 hard, \$1.42 to \$1.53; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.42 to \$1.52; No. 1 hard, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Durum wheat.—No. 1 amber, \$1.17 to \$1.26; No. 1 durum, \$1.12 to \$1.22; No. 2 amber, \$1.13 to \$1.25; No. 2 durum, \$1.11 to \$1.20; No. 3 amber, \$1.10 to \$1.21; No. 3 durum, \$1.09 to \$1.18. Corn.—No. 2 yellow, \$1.10 to \$1.18; No. 3 yellow, \$1.08 to \$1.16; No. 4 yellow, \$1.07 to \$1.15; No. 2 mixed, \$1.06 to \$1.14; No. 3 mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.13; No. 4 mixed, \$1.04 to \$1.12. Oats.—No. 2 white, \$1.05 to \$1.13; No. 3 white, \$1.04 to \$1.12; No. 4 white, \$1.03 to \$1.11. Barley.—Choice to fancy, \$1.05 to \$1.13; medium to good, \$1.04 to \$1.12; lower grades, \$1.03 to \$1.11. Rye.—No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.12; No. 1, flaxseed, \$2.53 to \$2.57.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon, 112s to 118s per 112 lbs. (24c to 25c), boxes 110s to 114s (23c to 24c). American 109s to 112s (23c to 24c). Irish 126s to 137s (27c to 29c), slow. Danish 127s to 130s (27c to 28c), steady. Market slow under a poor demand. Danish killings estimated at 67,000 head.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

There were 581 Canadian cattle sold at Glasgow on the 10th inst. A few top quality steers sold at 12c per lb., live weight. Prime Canadians brought 11c, and other grades from 10c to 10c. Scotch baby beef made from 17c to 18c, prime from 16c to 16c, and good heavy cattle from 14c to 15c. There were also 800 Irish sold, at from 11c to 12c for good to choice quality, and from 10c to 10c for medium grades. Under short supplies, prices were a shade stronger this week.

Birkenhead reports the sale of 1,370 Canadian cattle. Steers ranged from 19c to 20c in sink (dressed weight, including offal), cows from 14c to 15c, and bulls from 12c to 13c. Thirty-seven hundred Irish cattle were priced from 18c to 19c per lb.

London offered 650 Canadian dressed sides of beef. Medium to good quality changed hands at 17c per lb. and choice at 19c, under a firmer demand.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending October 23, 1925.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 15,318; hogs, 3,960; sheep, 1,252. Last week: Cattle, 25,932; hogs, 3,885; sheep, 1,804.

The temporary improvement in weather conditions has been responsible for the much lighter run of cattle on the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface. Although this has resulted in a slight strengthening of prices the market is very little higher than it was a week ago. Choice export steers this week continue to bring up around \$7.00. Prime butcher steers will bring from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Prime cows have a top of about \$4.00, with medium to good kinds selling at from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Good breedy, fleshy, dehorned feeders continue to find a ready outlet at from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Choice stockers around \$4.00, medium qualities from \$3.00 to \$3.50. The calf market is somewhat weaker, best veals bringing \$6.00, medium to good qualities around \$4.50 to \$5.00, common calves \$2.50 to \$3.00.

The hog market continues weak, thick smooths at time of writing being quoted at \$11.25 with a 10 per cent. premium over that price for select hogs.

The lamb market is about steady with last week, best lambs bringing from \$10 to \$11; butcher sheep from \$4.50 to \$6.00.

We would again remind you that the Livestock Exchange has declared Thanksgiving Day, Monday, November 9, a holiday. The market will therefore be closed on that day but all stock arriving will receive every care and attention.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.50 to 5.00
Medium feeders	3.25 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 2.75
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.75 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Egg receipts for the week ending October 17th were 993 cases. The market is steady, but quiet, with dealers quoting country points, extras 33c, firsts 31c, seconds 27c. Jobbing, fresh extras 48c to 50c; first 42c, seconds 33c. Storage extras 42c, firsts 39c, seconds 31c. Poultry: Poultry receipts are light with prices steady and quality good. Live springs are quoted at 12c to 18c, fowl 7c to 15c, roosters 7c, ducks 10c.

REGINA, MOOSE JAW AND SASKATOON

—Eggs: The market is firm with fresh receipts light. Dealers quoting country points extras 31c to 38c, firsts 28c to 35c, seconds 25c. Jobbing extras 42c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. There is an increase in the storage eggs moving into consumption. Jobbing prices quoted above apply to storage eggs at Regina, where fresh receipts are nil. At North Battleford storage firsts are jobbing at 36c, seconds 32c. Poultry: Poultry receipts show an increase in quantity, although in some sections bad roads make the movement slow. Live springs 12c to 14c, fowl 6c to 10c, ducks and geese 7c, turkeys 8c to 10c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Conditions on the egg market are unchanged with dealers paying country points extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 24. Poultry: Poultry receipts are improving. Springers 14c, heavy fowl 11c to 13c, light fowl 7c to 9c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Egg market is firmer

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DEMONSTRATION AND SUPPLY FARM—STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

Fifth Annual Auction Sale of Surplus Pure-bred

25 YOUNG COWS

HOLSTEINS

10 YOUNG

BULLS

TO BE HELD AT

Exhibition Grounds, Regina, Sask., Friday, November 6, 1925, at 2 p.m.

HERD ACCREDITED

G. H. HUTTON, Supt.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

TERMS CASH

J. W. DURNO,

D. V. RUNKLE,

G. H. JONES,

Auctioneer,

Auctioneer,

Mgr. C.P.R. Supply Farm,

HOLSTEIN SALES SERVICE

We are listing Holstein cattle for sale by Provinces. Let us know what you have to sell—Age, when to freshen, whether T.B. tested, etc.

If you want to buy Holstein Cattle write us for this list

R. M. HOLTBY - Fieldman - PORT PERRY, ONT.



Live and Dressed Poultry for Thanksgiving

We are in the market for unlimited quantities of live and dressed poultry and can handle a crate to a car load. Satisfactory service is absolutely guaranteed. Remember, you are dealing with one of the oldest established poultry houses. We have created a big outlet for all poultry shipped to us, and this is reflected in the attractive prices quoted hereunder:

LIVE	DRESSED
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 19-20c; 4-5 lbs., 17-18c; Hens, over 5 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs., 12-13c; 16-17c; 7-9 lbs., 15-16c	Spring Chickens, over 4 1/2 lbs., 23-24c; 3-4 lbs., 22c; Hens, 4 1/2 lbs. and over, 18-19c; 3 1/2-4 1/2 lbs., 16-17c; Turkeys, over 8 lbs., 22-23c; 6-8 lbs., 20-21c; Ducks, 15c; Geese, over 10 lbs., 10-11c

Dressed Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth. Heads and feet must be left on Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl. Remove heads from Ducks and Geese. Do not draw any dressed stock.

45 Charles St. STANDARD PRODUCE CO. Winnipeg, Man.

November and December

are the months when livestock and poultry advertisers obtain the greatest benefits from classified advertising. Don't send your stockers, milk cows, cockerels and pullets to the stock yards or to produce dealers. Make twice as much at a cost of only one or two dollars by selling them direct to some of our 75,000 buyers. Then you will be writing us something like the following advertiser did last season:

"Kindly discontinue ad. in The Guide. We are completely sold out of Barred Rock Cockerels, and have more orders than we can fill. We certainly are satisfied with the results and hope to advertise next year."—Miss M. C. McKenzie, Lashburn, Sask.

Later on many who are at present in the market will have bought, and fewer buyers means lower prices. Early advertisers get best results. For rates and other information see top of page 21.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur October 19 to October 24, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 19	42	42	42	40	37	63	59	56	53	234	229	218	73
20	48	43	42	40	37	65	61	58	54	235	231	220	74
21	49	43	43	41	38	64	60	57	53	232	228	217	74
22	50	45	44	42	39	65	61	57	54	233	229	218	74
23	49	44	44	41	38	65	61	57	51	235	231	220	74
24	49	44	43	41	38	65	61	57	55	234	230	219	75
Week Ago	42	42	43	40	37	64	59	56	53	236	232	221	75
Year Ago	63	60	60	58	54	93	80	86	83	236	232	201	129

with fresh eggs scarce. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 35c, firsts 30c, seconds 24c. Jobbing extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. Poultry: The

poultry market is steady with receipts increasing. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, live springs 13c to 15c, fowl 10c to 12c.

Public Disposal Sale

AT LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF GOODS

Gloves and Mitts



FINE SUEDE GLOVES
This soft, even suede makes an exceptionally smart and dressy glove. Fleece lining. Worth \$2.00. Our Sale Price, Per Pair **\$1.65**

ARMY WORK GLOVES
— Genuine Government issue full horsehide gloves, made in thumb and on-finger style, large cuff and adjustable wrist strap. Easily worth \$1.50. Sale Price **58c**

ARMY WOOL GLOVES
Heavy weight pure wool army glove. New stock. Sale price, Per pair **39c**

UNLINED GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES
Superior quality all horsehide work gloves. Either gauntlet or short-wrist style. Exceptional durability assures long service. Regular price \$1.75. Sale price, Per pair **98c**

BLANKETS
Double Grey Blankets. One hundred per cent. pure wool. Weight from 6 to 7 lbs. Worth \$8.50. Our price, Per Pair **\$4.95**

WOOL SCARFS
Men's fine all-wool scarfs. All colors and full length. Worth \$2.00. Our Sale Price **79c**

Entire million-dollar stock of the British Army Stores thrown under the hammer of low prices. A gigantic awe-inspiring merchandising campaign that will shatter all records for cheap selling. A never-to-be-forgotten bargain event that will dumbfound all competition. A colossal sale of dependable fall and winter merchandise direct to the public at less than actual cost of production.

Read, Realize and Benefit--Order at Once--Today, Now

MIGHTY OVERCOAT OFFER

1,000 high-grade overcoats. Made of imported all-wool dark heather overcoating. Plaid pattern on inside. Fine quality material, rich appearance. Heavy enough to provide great comfort in the coldest weather. Finely tailored. Lined throughout with an all-wool polo cloth. Double-breasted. All-wool two-button belt, deep inside pockets with flaps. Tabs on sleeves. Large convertible collar. Sizes 34 to 44. Regular price, \$32.50. **\$15.85**



ARMY WOOL TOQUES
Guaranteed pure wool, fits over head, neck and face, with opening for eyes and nose. It will pay you to buy this line now for winter wear. Easily worth \$1.00. We have a few thousand to clear at the ridiculous price **19c**

WINTER ARMY CAPS
Olive drab wool heavy winter caps, as used by the Army Transport Corps. Made to fold down helmet style, covering the back of head, neck, ears and chin. Folded up, they are worn the same as an ordinary cap. Made of all-wool, lined with strong drill. Sizes for men and boys, 6½ to 7½. **69c**

A \$3.00 value. Sale Price **69c**

Reclaimed Caps—Same as above. All sizes. **39c**

MEN'S PURE SILK SOX
Worth \$1.00. Now **29c**

MEN'S TUNICS

5,000 All-Wool Khaki Army Tunics. Genuine government uniform coats, highest quality pure wool serge, four outside pockets, one inside pocket. Finest quality serge lining. Without doubt the most suitable garment ever offered in Canada as a work coat. The all-wool cloth and close-fitting collar, ensure extra warmth and comfort. Our complete assortment of sizes ranging from 37 to 44, now enables us to fill all orders. Original government cost of production, **\$2.95**

MEN'S FUR CAPS—5,000 high grade men's fur caps, made of selected dark muskrat, Hudson seal and other high-grade furs. All caps in this lot retail from \$5.00 to \$10. All sizes. **\$2.49**

Our price, each **\$2.49**

Miscellaneous Bargains

FORD TOOL KITS—Army Hold-All Kits, made of heavy khaki cloth, with pockets, etc., suitable for tool kits, mechanics, campers, etc. Worth 75c. Sale Price **15c**

MEN'S DRESS SUSPENSERS—Silk-finished elastic. Regular \$1.00. Harvest sale price **47c**

SCOUT POCKET KNIVES

This knife has large, solid steel blades, leather punch, screw-driver, bottle-opener and can-opener, nickel-silver bolsters, strongly rivetted and brass lined. Key-ring. Regular value \$2.50. Sale Price **93c**

ARMY KIT BAGS
Sale Price **49c**

MEN'S WHITE HANKERCHIEFS—Sale Price, Each **5c**

WIRE ARM BANDS—Wire elastic arm bands. Per Pair **5c**

OFFICERS' KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS

Made of an all-wool khaki flannel, with two pleated and flap pockets. Double reinforced elbows, with epaulet or shoulder straps. A very large, roomy shirt that will outwear three ordinary flannel shirts. The extremely low price we ask barely covers cost of material. Sizes 14 to 18½. Special bargain **\$1.98** at **1.98**

MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS

1,000 dozen, all-wool flannel shirts, in khaki and other popular colors. This shirt is strongly made of all-wool flannel. Body is large and roomy, finished with double-sewn seams throughout. All sizes. Worth \$3.50. Unquestionably an unexcelled bargain at our Sale Price **\$1.49**

Amazing Reductions in Men's Sweaters

SLEEVELESS SWEATERS

A popular medium weight garment to be worn as an added protection under the coat. You will be agreeably surprised at the excellent value of this sleeveless sweater. Sizes 34 to 44. Our Sale Price, specially reduced **98c**



HIGH GRADE ALL-WOOL ROPE-STITCHED SWEATER COATS

Knitted in a large rope-stitched body of heavy pure wool yarn. Two large pockets, neat-fitting cuffs and shawl collar. As fine a sweater coat as money can buy, regardless of price. Sizes 36 to 44. All popular colors. Regular \$12.50 values. **\$5.95**

ARMY WOOL SOCKS—Medium weight, Worth 50c. Sale Price **23c**

LOOK! SPECIAL LOT OF 8,000 SWEATER COATS AND PULLOVERS

Sweaters representing the maximum in value. These high grade sweaters are knitted from a selected quality all-wool yarn in the popular medium weight Jumbo-Knit style. Have big double shawl collars, double-knit cuffs, two knit-in pockets and are finely finished throughout. Colors, Navy, brown, maroon and grey. Sizes 34 to 44. Worth to \$8.50. Our Sale Price **\$3.95**

ALL-WOOL PULLOVERS

These smart-looking all-wool pullover sweaters are knitted from the finest quality selected yarn in snappy color combinations. Three distinct styles are included at this price. High-roll collar; V-neck or shawl collar. The extraordinary value will be immediately apparent as the regular price was originally \$6.00. Sizes 34 to 42. Our Sale Price **\$2.95**

TURKISH TOWELS

Extra heavy British Admiralty navy towels, very large size, in either plain white or colored. Worth \$2.00 per pair. Our Sale Price, Each **55c**

STYLISH PULLOVER FOR SPORT WEAR

Just the kind of garment men need for outdoor and sport wear. These finely-finished Jumbo-knit, heavy-weight, all-wool sweaters have the newest shawl collars, which may be worn open or buttoned high. Also the high-roll neck style. All sizes. Original price, \$7.00. Special Sale Price **\$3.95**

A REAL SWEATER COAT BARGAIN

Sweater coat, made of heavy-weight, all-wool heatheryarn. Has three-piece shawl collar and two large pockets. Thoroughly well made and finely finished throughout. Sizes 34 to 46 chest measurement. Special Sale Price **\$1.98**

ARMY WOOL SOCKS

Heavyweight all-wool army socks. Will stand a lot of hard usage. Extraordinary quality. Worth \$1.00. Reduced to **43c**

WORSTED SOCKS

\$1.50 English worsted socks. Guaranteed 100 per cent. pure wool. Also fine medium weight silk and wool cashmere socks. Retail value \$1.50. Our Sale Price **47c**

ARMY OVERALL SMOCKS

5,000 brand new extra heavyweight Army Denim Jumpers. These jumpers are made on the shirt style and can also be used as work shirts. This is one of the outstanding values offered in this sale and is bound to create a sensation. Better buy a year's supply at this price. Worth \$3.00. Sizes 36 to 50 chest. Specially reduced to **98c**

MACKINAW COATS

Men's double-breasted heavyweight Mackinaw Coats, large shawl collar, full Norfolk back and front, two large pockets with flaps. Worth \$15. **\$6.95**

Sizes 34 to 46. Sale Price **\$6.95**

Address all orders carefully to Canada's lowest priced Mail Order House

British Army Stores
2008 ELEVENTH AVENUE
REGINA SASK.

SPECIAL SALE All-Wool UNDERWEAR

ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

Elastic-knit pure wool underwear from soft cream-colored yarns. The shirt is made double-breasted for added protection. Elastic-ribbed cuffs, ankle-length drawers, with sixteen waistband and strong suspender loops. These garments are shaped to fit comfortably and are nicely finished. Sizes 32 to 44. Worth \$2.00 each. Our **\$1.39**

EXTRA HEAVY RIBBED COMBINATIONS

These all-wool union suits are the product of Canada's best-known manufacturers, including Stanfield's and other prominent Canadian mills. The yarns are a good weight for winter wear, being extra heavy and every thread is pure wool. Sizes 34 to 46. Our price defies all competition. Sale Price, **\$2.95**

HEAVY ALL-WOOL TWO-PIECE UNDERWEAR

Very heavy all-wool yarns are used in the manufacture of this excellent quality underwear. The shirt is double-breasted. The garments are trimmed with best quality materials. These goods are made by a manufacturer who enjoys the highest reputation for making first-quality merchandise. Our price only represents about one-half the regular retail value. Sizes 32 to 44. Sale Price, per garment... **\$1.55**

ALL-WOOL WINTER WEIGHT COMBINATIONS

An elastic-knit ribbed all-wool Union Suit that is finished with a neat-fitting collarette. Seams are felled with flat lock stitch, both inside and out. A garment worth \$5.50 or \$6.00. Sizes 34 to 44. Our **\$2.49**

WIDE WEB GARTERS

Men's fancy-pattern wide web pure silk elastic garters. Sold everywhere throughout Canada for 75c. Sale price **23c**



GENUINE CANADIAN OFFICERS' ARMY BOOTS

Guaranteed all leather, genuine Goodyear welt; strong and heavy enough to use in almost any place, but neat and dressy, made of rich mahogany-color calfskin. Takes a fine polish. Two full soles, first quality leather. Rubber heels, sizes 5 to 11. Wide widths only. State size. Worth **\$4.95**

RUBBER BELTS

Beautifully-grained rubber, giving appearance of seal leather, with nickel adjustable clasp. All sizes. A regular retail value of \$1.00. A bargain indeed. Reduced to **19c**

SEND EXPRESS OR POSTAL CHARGES

These sensational low prices do not permit us to prepay delivery charges. Include enough money to cover postage, otherwise goods will be sent express collect.

22,000 ARMY LEATHER JERKINS
We purchased and own the entire British Government surplus of brand new leather Jerkins. The world's greatest value for men requiring leather coats without sleeves. This genuine British Government Leather Jerkin is made of top-grade calf-skin—lined throughout with heavy pure wool mackinaw cloth, and is wind-proof. It will be a wonderful protection for outdoor men in cold or stormy weather; for farmers, railroad men, mechanics, trappers and sportsmen. Sizes 38 to 50. Our Special Sale Price **\$2.89**

FINE TWEED CAPS

Made from all-wool English cloth, for men and boys. Attractive satin lining. Sizes 6½ to 7½. All colors. Worth \$3.00. Reduced to **89c**

GARTERS—Men's fine silk elastic web garters. Worth 50c. Sale Price **15c**

WHEN ORDERING BY MAIL
State size required. Also give your height and approximate weight when ordering. Give name of railway and state whether there is an express agent located there. Be sure to sign your full name and address. Write plainly.